

*Government of the Northwest Territories
1982 Annual Report*



Cover: Bloody Falls on the Coppermine River

Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable John Munro, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian and
Northern Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the 1982 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The patriation of the Canadian Constitution with guaranteed aboriginal rights was a highlight of the year for people in the Northwest Territories, as elsewhere in Canada.

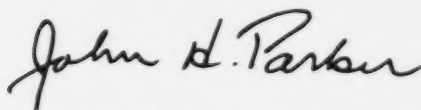
We now look forward to participating in the forthcoming constitutional conference concentrating on aboriginal rights to be held in March of 1983.

The past year also featured a Territories-wide plebiscite by which a majority of residents indicated their preference for division of the Northwest Territories. The Legislative Assembly supported the expressed will of the people and took steps to ensure the federal government was made fully aware of that desire. A further step was the formation of constitutional forums in the eastern and western parts of the N.W.T. to begin laying the foundations for division, and to seek a consensus on the question of the boundary. Members of the Legislature welcomed your announcement, at the conclusion of the Ninth Session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly, that the Government of Canada, subject to certain conditions, accepted in principle division of the N.W.T.

Although the economy of the N.W.T., particularly mining exploration, was slowed by recession, there also were positive economic developments, including further development of the Norman Wells oil field and a high rate of exploration activity in the Beaufort Sea area.

As a government, we have proved our willingness to play a role in improving general economic conditions by instituting a financial restraint program and prioritizing our spending to areas most in need of government support and leadership. The elected members of the Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly and its committees made a valuable contribution to this important exercise.

Respectfully submitted,



John H. Parker,
Commissioner

Elected Leader's Message

In 1982, my activities as Leader of the Elected Executive focussed on strengthening the role of the Northwest Territories in national constitutional development and in inter-governmental affairs; on reform in the process of government decision-making; and on promotion of territorial discussions on improvement of the status of women in the North.

On April 17, 1982, the long process of patriation of the Canadian Constitution from the United Kingdom was completed when Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, signed the Royal Act of Proclamation in Ottawa. As the representative of the ministers of the Executive Committee, I was honoured to have been invited by the Prime Minister to attend the patriation ceremonies in company with Commissioner John H. Parker.

The Legislative Assembly clearly indicated to the federal government that aboriginal rights must be further defined and reinforced in the new Constitution of Canada. In addition, we still object to section 42, which could give the provinces a major role in determining the future political development of the Northwest Territories.

The next Constitutional Conference of First Ministers is scheduled for March, 1983; and participation of elected representatives of the Northwest Territories has been invited by the Prime Minister. The Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, the Hon. James Wah-Shee and I, look forward to attending the conference on behalf of the Legislative Assembly and addressing the First Ministers on the need to strengthen, define and entrench the aboriginal rights of Canada's aboriginal peoples. We also hope to prevail upon the First Ministers to correct the basic injustice of section 42 in its present form.

Further progress was made in other aspects of inter-governmental relations. In April, 1982, I commenced discussions with the federal Minister of Labour, the Hon. Charles Caccia, on the transfer of certain provincial-type labour relations functions to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

On behalf of our Government, I attended the Twenty-Third Annual Premiers Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 24-28, 1982. The conference was held to discuss national economic matters. The Hon. Chris Pearson, Government Leader of Yukon, also attended. This marked the first time that elected representatives of the Territories were invited to attend this major national forum.

Throughout the year, I attended several policy-oriented conferences, including the conference on Northern Transportation, which met in Whitehorse, Yukon in October. I also participated in numerous meetings with the Hon. John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in Ottawa; and in Yellowknife, when he met in September with the Legislative Caucus and with the Executive Committee.

The improvement of the status of women in Canadian economic, social and political life has become a matter of urgent public policy concern in the 1980's. In January, 1982 the Executive Committee appointed me minister responsible for the status of women. In May I convened a conference in Yellowknife to initiate a process of consultation with women from across the Territories. That meeting was only the beginning of our efforts to facilitate the development of a consensus among Northern women of policy issues requiring government attention. I benefited greatly from the valuable preliminary advice I received from the Yellowknife conference, when I met in Ottawa later in May with the federal and provincial ministers responsible for the status of women.

Our government endorses the decision of the Hon. John Munro and the Hon. Judy Erola to introduce legislation in Parliament to abolish the Indian Act clause which presently discriminates against Indian women who marry non-Indian men.

With the increasing variety and complexity of public demands and the present climate of budgetary restraint, it became necessary to examine thoroughly the priorities and process of government decision-making. The Executive Committee, in recognition of the directions of the Legislative Assembly, established nine major government priorities. The priorities and planning committee, which consists of all the elected executive members, then instructed the administration to review the existing policies and programs of the government and to make program and budgetary adjustments, where necessary, to reflect the priorities of the government. My ministerial colleagues and I are confident that this new approach will contribute greatly to the development of responsible government in the North.

George Braden
Leader of the Elected Executive

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The Atlantic Mountains near Tignes

Commissioner's Report



*John H. Parker
Commissioner*

The continuing development of the Executive Committee as the cabinet of the Territorial Government, the coordination of programs across all regions, and an ongoing dialogue with residents in as many communities as possible, were the principal thrusts of the Commissioner's activities in 1982.

Following discussions with the Elected Leader and executive members, Commissioner Parker announced at mid-year three ministerial portfolio changes and a realignment of reporting relationships between various boards and agencies and Executive Committee members. Elected executive members were named responsible for reporting to the Legislative Assembly for departments currently reporting to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. A Ministry of Culture is being established to provide better coordination in the area of language and cultural projects and activities. The Honourable George Braden was appointed minister responsible for the status of women in the Northwest Territories.

The Commissioner, meanwhile, retained executive responsibility for two departments — Information and Personnel. His emphasis in Information has been the development of the language bureau, emphasizing the Dene language interpreter program. As head of Personnel, he effected a number of senior staff appointments and transfers throughout the year.

As chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Parker presided over weekly meetings including committee meetings in the regional centres of Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay where the committee met with civic, business and regional leaders. Matters pertaining to constitutional and political development within the NWT, energy and resource development, and the Government of the NWT restraint program were among the major issues addressed by the Executive Committee in 1982.

In Yellowknife on February 2, the Commissioner opened the seventh session of the Ninth Assembly of the NWT Legislative Assembly. The

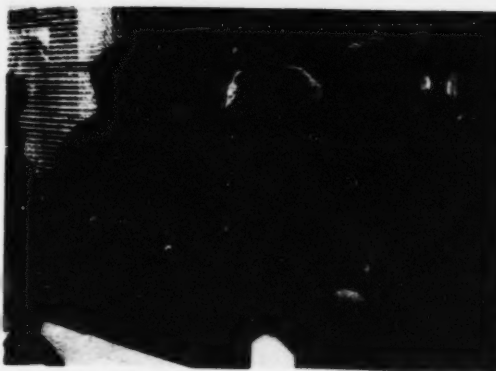
eight session of the Legislative Assembly was opened at Inuvik on May 11, and the ninth session in Yellowknife on November 2.

During the year, the Commissioner travelled to some 40 communities, in the process visiting part of each of the five regions in the Northwest Territories.

In April during his visit to the Keewatin, he was accompanied in Baker Lake by William Noah, M.L.A. Public meetings and community tours were conducted at Baker Lake, Eskimo Point and Whale Cove. Tagak Curley, M.L.A. travelled with Mr. Parker during his visit to Keewatin South, which included a brief visit to the new Cullaton Lake gold mine.

Accompanied by Nick Sibbeston, M.L.A. for Mackenzie-Liard, the Commissioner visited Fort Liard, Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Wrigley and Fort Providence in mid-June. Public meetings were held in each community with concerns being voiced on a variety of subjects including housing, education and economic issues. As well as attending public meetings, the Commissioner met with various chiefs, band and municipal councils.

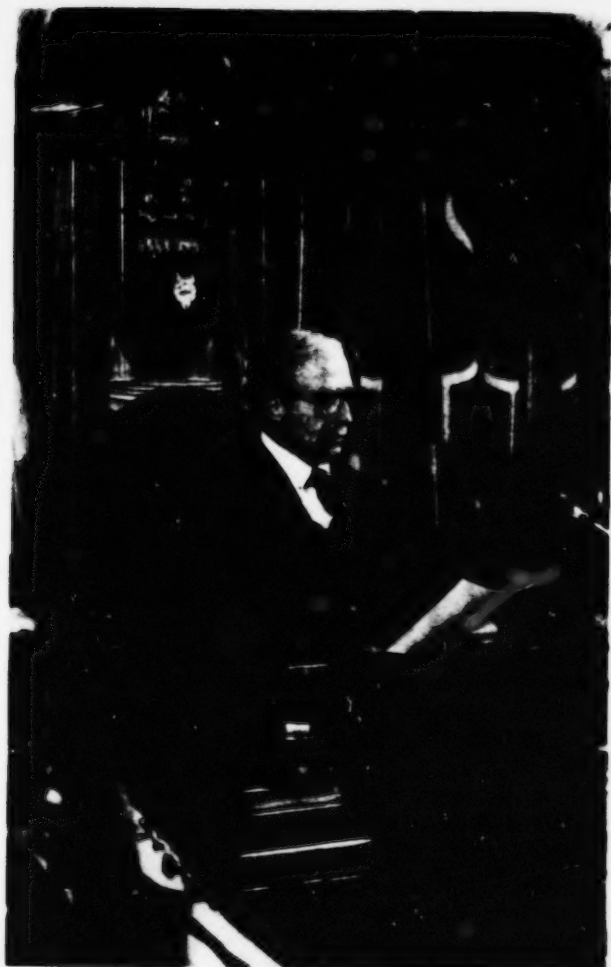
In July, the Commissioner welcomed Helmut Schmidt, then Chancellor of West Germany, on his brief visit to Frobisher Bay and Cape Dorset.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was presented with a carving at the West Baffin Co-op. Left to right: Charlie Manning, Ashevak Ezekial, Chancellor Schmidt, Kenojuak.



Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro released the Green Paper on Lancaster Sound during a visit to Pond Inlet. To the minister's left is Pond Inlet mayor Sam Omuk and to his right assistant deputy minister Neil Faulkner and interpreter Archie Angnakak.



Commissioner John Parker delivering his opening address to the November 1982 session of the Legislative Assembly. Commissioner and Mrs. Parker, Chief Johnny Charley and Frank Firth, Chairman of Fort McPherson settlement council on the Dempster Highway near Fort

McPherson. Sarah Simon of Fort McPherson received the Commissioner's Award in 1982. Commissioner Parker attended the opening of the Fort Good Hope community centre. He is shown talking to Mike Canadien and Dominic Tobac.



In Cape Dorset, a visit was paid to the West Baffin Co-op where the Chancellor was presented with a magnificent piece of Inuit sculpture by the president of the co-op.

The Commissioner joined the Honourable John C. Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on a visit to the Baffin communities of Frobisher Bay, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Nanisivik and Igloolik. The minister released the Lancaster Sound Green Paper at Pond Inlet, and heard comments and concerns from Eastern Arctic residents and leaders.

Commissioner Parker and Nellie Cournoyea, M.L.A. for the Western Arctic, visited Holman Island where they attended a public meeting, toured the community and met with the hunters' and trappers' association members. Accompanied by the Honourable Kane Tologanak, the Commissioner also met with the Coppermine hamlet council and inspected their new community complex.

The Commissioner attended a number of official ceremonies and continued to fulfill speaking engagements both in the North and other parts of Canada. In February, Mr. Parker travelled to Victoria for the biennial conference of Lieutenant-Governors under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor General. He accompanied NWT athletes to Fairbanks, Alaska for the opening of the 7th Arctic Winter Games in March. In August, he and Mrs. Parker attended festivities in Greenland as guests of the Danish Government and the mayors of Narssaq, Julianehaab and Nanortalik, marking the thousandth anniversary of the arrival of Erik the Red in Greenland. The visit promoted further social, economic and cultural relations between the two circumpolar areas.

The Commissioner took part in the official opening ceremonies of the Fort Good Hope community centre, the Tungsten recreation centre and the new William McDonald junior high school in Yellowknife.

Over the course of the year, Mr. Parker addressed such diverse groups as the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, the Northern Transportation Conference, the Ninth National Development Conference, and the Inuit Cultural Institute's Elders Conference in Pelly Bay.

In September, the Honourable John Munro travelled to Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik, and then to Yellowknife for first hand discussions on major issues affecting the Territories. As well, executive members were pleased to receive visits from a number of other federal ministers, including the

Honourable Jack Austin, who had special responsibilities for northern constitutional development. Other notable guests included 97 delegates for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (which met for the first time in its history in the NWT), visiting ambassadors and other distinguished guests from Canada and abroad.

The Commissioner's Award for public service at the highest level was presented to Sarah Simon at a community feast in Fort McPherson for her work in strengthening the role of the church in the community, her service to the people of the Western NWT, and her work in furthering the use of the Loucheux language. At Rankin Inlet, Mr. Parker presented the Commissioner's Award to Father Theophile Didier for his excellent work in the Inuit language. The presentation of these awards served to underscore the government's support for cultural values at a time of increasing pressure of resource development and social change.



The Commissioner was welcomed to Jean Marie River where the school was officially named in honour of Louie Norwegian. Left to right: Chief Jim Antoine, Commissioner Parker, MLA Nick Sibbeston and Chief Jimmy Sanguet.

Deputy Commissioner's Report



*Robert S. Pilot
Deputy Commissioner*

During 1982, the Deputy Commissioner continued efforts to streamline operations and improve accountability of areas within his responsibility.

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the Department of Public Works, regional operations, the capital planning committee and the audit committee. He is the chairman of the NWT Housing Corporation Board of Directors and on behalf of the Executive Committee provides direction to the housing implementation group.

A major reorganization was implemented in the Department of Public Works in an effort to strengthen management and to fine tune and increase awareness of departmental policies and procedures. As well, new management organization was required to prepare for increasing Territorial Government responsibility for highways development and maintenance, as the programs are transferred from the federal government, a process expected to be completed over the next two years.

In the area of regional operations, emphasis was placed upon civil emergency planning as response plans were developed and successfully tested for a number of municipalities and regions. A high degree of cooperation between government agencies was proven during such tests. A new disaster compensation policy was utilized to assist the residents of the Aklavik area following severe spring flooding.

Capital planning for the Government of the NWT underwent major development as initiatives were taken to synchronize the newly devised system with that of the federal government. Complementing the new process was the development of a new capital standards and criteria manual. The new system is intended to better represent the priorities established by the Executive Committee and to more realistically satisfy the needs of the people of the NWT.

The Territorial Government's housing policy proved successful in its early stages as employees increasingly opted for private home

ownership in the NWT. This initiative is considered of major benefit to the general public as it promotes the development of a normal housing market available to all.

Following direction given by the Legislative Assembly that government should increase its purchase of goods and services from northern business, the Deputy Commissioner undertook the redrafting of the Northern preference policy for the Government of the NWT. Under the new policy government expenditures will increasingly benefit businesses providing continuous service to the residents of the NWT. An underlying principle of the policy is that northern residents require a stable resident business community from which goods and services can be purchased on a day to day basis. The policy affects all Government of the NWT departments and the NWT Housing Corporation.

Visits were made to numerous communities with the Honourable Arnold McCallum. Meetings were held to discuss housing in the NWT and ways to satisfy public demands. Efforts to increase public participation in the delivery of public housing programs continued to be a high priority.



Deputy Commissioner Pilot attended the official opening of the wood gasification power plant in Fort Providence.



Mosquito Creek near Rae/Edzo.



*The Honourable
George Braden
Minister of Justice
and Public Services
Leader of the
Elected Executive*

Minister's Report

George Braden, as the Minister responsible for Justice and Public Services, continued to emphasize the need for the department to be aware of and to be responsive to concerns of residents of the Northwest Territories in areas which are within the mandate of the department.

The minister directed the department to strengthen its capabilities in areas that reflect the priorities of the government. In 1982, the department appointed a senior energy counsel responsible for providing full legal services to the Energy and Resource Development Secretariat and a constitutional lawyer responsible for providing legal services on constitutional matters to the government. The department also continued to play a substantial role in constitutional matters affecting the Northwest Territories.

The police services agreement, under which police services are provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout the Northwest Territories, was executed by the minister and the Solicitor General of Canada in April, 1982. The agreement recognizes the enhanced involvement of the minister in the area of police services and authorizes him to set the priorities and goals for police services in the Northwest Territories.

The minister directed that greater emphasis be placed on the training of justices of the peace so that they become fully capable of dealing with all matters that fall within their jurisdiction. The training of justices of the peace has also been identified as a priority of the government and it is expected that there will be greater activity in this area in 1983.

The mining inspection services program received particular attention in 1982. The staff in this section was increased and modern equipment was purchased for mine rescue purposes.

Overall, the department continued to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs and services that it delivers.

Directorate

The directorate is responsible for providing overall co-ordination planning and direction for all programs and services rendered by the department in keeping with government policies and priorities. This includes advice and direction on financial and personnel administration within the department and on public awareness programs.

In June 1982, a seminar on the Charter of Rights and Freedoms under the new Canadian Constitution was held in Yellowknife to which all members of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories were invited. The seminar was conducted by professor Walter Tarnopolsky who presented an overview of the charter and professor Douglas Schmeiser who spoke on the effect of the charter on the practise of criminal law.

An emphasis on program decentralization was maintained with positions located in Hay River, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay.

As part of an ongoing process, the directorate provided direction and assistance in the review of a number of ordinances with a view to recommending amendments which will reflect changing needs of the residents of the Northwest Territories.

Over the course of the year, the directorate placed emphasis on the need to enhance public legal information and undertook specific studies in areas such as assistance to victims of crime and family law.

Legal Division

The legal division provides legal advice and services to all government departments, boards, the Executive Committee and the NWT Housing Corporation.

Legal counsel provide legal opinions and prepare documents that assist each government agency. Legal counsel represents the government in civil litigation before the courts of the Territories, in arbitrations and at administrative tribunal hearings.

The public trustee office is also a part of legal division, providing for the administration of estates or trusts of infants, mentally incompetents and certain intestates. The public trustee has approximately 335 estates and trusts under administration.

The legal division is also responsible for administering the criminal injuries compensation program in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Ordinance.

Legislation Division

The legislation division is responsible primarily for the preparation of legislation for submission to the Legislative Assembly. In addition, all regulations and Commissioner's Orders are processed. Legal opinions concerning legislation or regulations are frequently prepared by legislative counsel. The publication of the Northwest Territories Gazette along with periodic publication of a legislative summary (summarizing legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly) and collections of ordinances and regulations are all the responsibility of legislation division.

The division is also charged with responsibility for law reform in the Northwest Territories, an area of increasing concern in all jurisdictions.

Court Services

The court services division is charged with the responsibility of providing the necessary administrative support to the Supreme Court and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories. This division comprises the Sheriff's office, court registries, court reporters and the Inspector of Legal Offices.

This division is also responsible for providing training to justices of the peace in the Northwest Territories. There are 106 justices of the peace in various communities, 56 of whom are of native origin. Some of these persons have held their appointments for many years and continue to perform an invaluable service. A training manual for justices of the peace was completed and will be printed and distributed in the near future. Steps are under way to have the manual translated into Inuktitut and other native languages.

Regional training seminars for justices of the peace were planned during the year. It is hoped that a seminar will be held in the Baffin region, the Inuvik region and the Fort Smith region.

During the year, a consulting firm was hired to examine the administrative aspects of the court services division with a view to improving the service and eliminating unnecessary expenditures. It is anticipated that implementation of the consultant's report will result in greater efficiency.

Legal Registries-Land Titles

This section is responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations, as well as maintaining a registry of corporations created outside the Northwest Territories but operating within the Territories. All corporations are responsible for updating the basic information on file on a timely basis.

The land titles section administers a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of and interests in privately owned lands are established by the filing or registration of documents in the land titles office.

Interests in personal property are protected by proper filing procedures. Also filed in the document registry are declarations of partnership or sole proprietorship.

The administration of the provisions of the Securities Ordinance is also the responsibility of this section. All documents filed or registered in legal registries or land titles are available for public scrutiny for a nominal fee.

Although activity has not increased dramatically, the Northwest Territories is probably the only Territory or Province which did not see a decrease in real property transactions or corporate activity during 1982.

Legal Services Board

The legal services board is responsible for the provision of legal aid to eligible persons. Legal assistance to recipients is provided by members of the private Bar. Legal aid was provided in 2311 cases during 1981-82.

The legal services board acts as the carrier agency for Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik (the legal aid clinic in the Baffin region) and the Native Courtworkers program (based in the western part of the Territories). These groups have become regional committees of the board, with a view to taking over some functions performed by board staff.

During 1981, the courtworker program in the Mackenzie Valley communities was supplemented with the addition of a courtworker in Cambridge Bay. A representative of the central arctic joined the Native Courtworkers' Board of Directors.

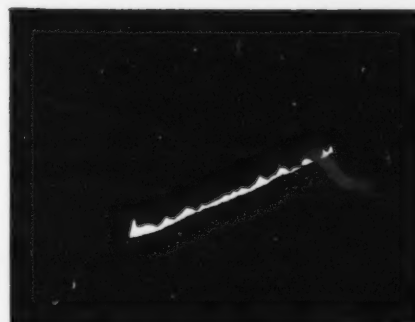
In February 1982, Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik obtained the services of a lawyer situated in Frobisher Bay to assist them in handling cases and providing public legal education in the Baffin.



S. Lal
Deputy Minister
Justice and
Public Services



Lori Grant of the Heritage Centre discussing measurements with one of the students involved in an archeological field school on Somerset Island. To the left, students are shown working on the prehistoric Inuit site. A mooseskin boat was added to the centre's exhibits in 1982. A traditional Inuit kudlik which provides light and heat is shown to the right. Fort Franklin fire fighters are shown in action (left).



Both the Native Courtworkers and Maliiganik Tuki-siiniakvik assist individuals by taking applications for legal aid, interviewing persons with legal problems prior to the arrival of court circuits, and ensuring that they speak to a lawyer, when necessary.

Other areas of the Northwest Territories have expressed interest in receiving improved legal assistance services and the board is considering ways to meet these concerns.

Safety Division

The safety division has responsibility for safety standards in a number of areas: mechanical and electrical, fire, and occupational health and safety. Labour standards are also administered through this division.

Mechanical and Electrical

This section administers the Electrical Protection Ordinance, the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance and the Gas Protection Ordinance. Electrical inspectors were located in Frobisher Bay and Hay River, as well as Yellowknife, to provide better service on electrical permits and inspections.

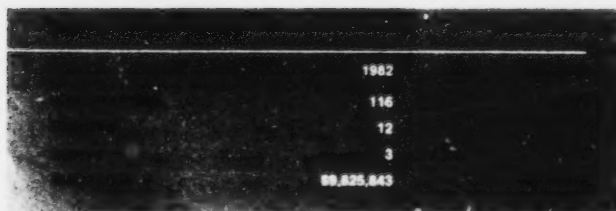
There are also two boiler inspectors working out of Yellowknife, one under federal contract. The inspectors carried out inspections in every large settlement and most of the smaller ones.

Problem areas were identified and priorities set for the new Gas Protection Ordinance.

Fire Safety

Fire losses in the NWT in 1982 greatly increased compared to the same time frame recorded in 1981. Although the number of fires remained the same, there were 12 fatalities and the property dollar loss almost doubled.

The following statistics cover the period January 1 to August 31:



1982
116
12
3
99,625,843

The fire safety section carried out investigations within the NWT involving deaths, large loss fires and fires involving arson or fraudulent aspects. The inspection program is very important. As most communities rely on volunteer firefighters for protection, the training provided is an important function. Fire safety awareness education is also provided for school students and the general public.

Occupational Health and Safety

Planning progressed on a northern communications project involving the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. The project will provide occupational safety information to northern residents in their own language and at their workplace.

Drafting of occupational health amendments to safety regulations continued. Active regional worksite health and safety committees were initiated and accident investigation reporting and response mechanisms for all serious and fatal accidents was maintained.

An area formaldehyde foam insulation testing and formaldehyde gas monitoring program was operated and a chemical inventory and health and safety data sheets maintained.

Labour Standards

The labour standards section administers both the Labour Standards and Fair Practices Ordinances, receiving and investigating complaints filed under the legislation.

The Labour Standards Board holds hearings and makes decisions involving disputed wage claims, and hears appeals from decisions of the labour standards officer.

The minimum wage rates were increased to \$4.25 per hour for persons 17 years of age or older and to \$3.75 per hour for persons under 17 years of age; or the equivalent of these rates for the time worked. In addition, a regulation was signed into law which guarantees employees periodic meal breaks.

The number of prohibited grounds of discrimination was increased under the Fair Practices Ordinance. Discrimination is now prohibited because of handicap, age, family, or a conviction for which a pardon has been granted, in addition to those grounds previously contained in the ordinance.

Mining Inspection Services

The mining inspection division implements all provisions of the NWT Safety Ordinance and Mine Safety rules through regular inspections of the mining properties. The division is now fully staffed with three engineers, three mine inspectors and the mine rescue superintendent. It provides a full range of services, including an environmental monitoring program and mine rescue services.

Following full consultation with both labour and management representatives of industry, major amendments to the Mining Safety Ordinance were drafted. It is hoped that the amended ordinance will provide management, labour and government with a renewed opportunity to work together in achieving even higher standards of occupational health and safety in NWT mines.

There are currently nine active mines in the NWT employing approximately 2500 people producing gold, silver, zinc, lead, tungsten, cadmium and arsenic. The mining inspection division compiles and maintains complete mining production statistics.

Consumer Services

Consumer Affairs

The consumer affairs office investigates consumer complaints and mediates in disputes between landlord and tenant, as well as administering the licensing of vendors, direct sellers and collection agents.

Lottery licences are issued to religious and charitable organizations. In excess of \$5,000,000. was gambled on lottery schemes in the NWT in 1982, generating proceeds of approximately \$1,000,000. for sports, recreation and cultural groups, education and radio societies, and religious organizations.

The consumer affairs office also serves as the metric information centre for the Northwest Territories.

Insurance, Professional and Business Licensing

The number of companies licensed to transact the business of insurance in the Territories increased from 136 in 1981 to 145 in 1982. Licences were issued to 104 agents, adjusters, brokers and salesmen, authorizing the sale of life, accident and sickness and general insurance.

The registrar issued 382 licences to professionals, including doctors, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, veterinarians and dental therapists practising in the NWT.

During the 1982 licence year, 709 business licences were issued to individuals and companies operating in unincorporated areas, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year.

The vital statistics registry issued 3821 certificates of all types in 1982; 1078 births, 230 marriages and 185 deaths were registered; and 102 adoptions and 35 change of names processed.

Library Services

Close co-operation between NWT Library Services and the Province of Alberta continued, with an agreement relating to participation in their interlibrary loan circuit and a zenith reference service being extended.

The Canada-wide celebrations of the National Book Festival and the Children's Book Festival enabled such events as a five day visit by Maria Campbell to Yellowknife in May and a six community reading tour by Janet Lunn in November.

The John Ayaruag Library in Rankin Inlet moved into new quarters in the Maani Ulujuk School in the spring. The combined materials collection serves both the school and the community with print and non-print materials, as well as providing blocks of materials sent to other communities in the Keewatin.

Statistics for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1982 showed that there were over 100,000 items in the library system in addition to the unrecorded holdings of member libraries. The membership in the library system is approximately 30 per cent of the total population of the NWT, which is higher than the national average of 25 per cent.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

From January 1982 through September 1982, a total of 22,405 people visited the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. This included school groups, special tours, people using the auditorium facilities and visitors from around the world.

The passing of an Archives Ordinance by the Legislative Assembly established the Territorial Archives in the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. As part of its policy to make the archives more accessible, the first of a series of "Sources for Northwest Territories History" was issued listing all the surviving records of the old Territorial Council.

The centre was involved in the presentation of 16 temporary and travelling exhibits developed from its collections, on loan from other institutions or produced in co-operation with community groups. Highlights included an exhibition of drawings by William Noah, a photographic exhibition entitled "Canada's Northland" from the National Film Board, and an aviation exhibit developed in conjunction with Caribou Carnival.

Major projects included the preservation and exhibition of a moose skin boat and the preparation of a mounted polar bear for the front lobby.

Four travelling exhibits were produced in 1982 for circulation throughout the Northwest Territories — *The Archaeology of the NWT*, *Polar Bears, Dene and Metis Portraits*, and *The Setting: Earth History of the NWT*.

Over 6000 artifacts, specimens and works of art became part of the permanent collections in 1982. Over 3000 artifacts were recovered as a result of the new Territorial archaeological program and close to 2000 artifacts associated with the early exploration of the North were returned from Parks Canada.

Conservation services were increasingly utilized by community museums. Through the museums advisory service, a broad range of support services and financial assistance was made available to community museums, historical societies and heritage groups in the Northwest Territories.

A more active role in archaeology and the broader field of historical resource management was instituted in 1982 with the establishment of an archaeology program, staffed by a senior archaeologist assisted by an arctic and subarctic archaeologist.

During the summer, 12 field projects related to heritage conservation and education were undertaken by staff archaeologists. In co-operation with the Northern Heritage Society, an archaeological field school was held on Somerset Island, involving students from across the Northwest Territories in a study of prehistoric Inuit sites.

The archaeology program also initiated an assessment and inventory of historic cabins and related sites along the Mackenzie River in the Fort Good Hope region.

The Courts

The courts of the Northwest Territories are organized and administered on a pattern closely similar to that of the courts elsewhere in Canada.

The Court of Appeal

The Chief Justice and Justices of Appeal of the Alberta Court of Appeal and designated Justices of Appeal of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, together with the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, are the members of the Court of Appeal of the Northwest Territories. The court sits once a year at Yellowknife and at other times throughout the year, as required, at Edmonton and Calgary.

The Supreme Court

Since 1955, when the Supreme Court was created under the Northwest Territories Act, a single judge has presided over the court, although in recent years the statutes were amended to provide for a second resident judge. Other judges of equivalent courts in other parts of Canada may be called upon to sit as deputy judges of the Supreme Court in the Northwest Territories.

The Supreme Court sits, both with and without a jury, to hear civil and criminal cases at points throughout the Northwest Territories on a year-round basis. It also hears appeals in certain cases from the Territorial Court, the Juvenile Court and Justices of the Peace. It has powers of review over their decisions and those of coroners and certain statutory bodies within the Northwest Territories.

The Territorial Court

The Chief Territorial Judge and three other Territorial judges are all permanent residents of the Northwest Territories. One Territorial judge is located at Hay River. The remainder are located at Yellowknife. The court sits at points throughout the Northwest Territories, as required. Its judges are also Judges of the Juvenile Court and magistrates under the Criminal Code. They conduct most of the criminal trials in the Northwest Territories and dispose of civil claims involving less than \$5,000.

The Juvenile Court

There are eight juvenile court judges, including the four Territorial judges, sitting at various points in the Northwest Territories as required, under the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

The Coroners Courts

There are 87 coroners, who hold inquests as required, throughout the Northwest Territories.

The Justices of the Peace

There are 104 justices of the peace sitting in their communities to hear matters under the Criminal Code and the ordinances of the Northwest Territories.

Administration and Mandate

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor General of Canada under the Royal Prerogative and in accordance with the Judges Act of Canada. Their administrative requirements are met by the Commissioner of Federal Judicial Affairs under the Judges Act, with overall supervision by the Canadian Judicial Council.

The Territorial judges, juvenile court judges, coroners and justices of the peace are appointed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories under applicable ordinances. Administrative requirements of the Territorial judges are met by court services of the Department of Justice and Public Services, subject to the mandate of the Judicial Council of the Northwest Territories under the chairmanship of the senior Judge of the Supreme Court. Court services also provides the administrative support of the juvenile court, coroners courts and justices of the peace.

As a co-equal and independent branch of the overall system of democratic government in the Northwest Territories, as in the rest of Canada, the courts and their presiding judges not only decide disputes between individuals or corporations, but also between them and the executive (and administrative) branch of government. At the same time, they provide authoritative declarations as to the meaning and effect of legislation and the general law.

Public Involvement

Members of the general public participate in many phases of the work of the courts. As jurors in the Supreme Court they may play a central role in deciding the most important cases under the criminal law, as well as important civil cases. The proceedings of the courts are generally open to the public, for whom seats are provided in the courtroom, be it a regular courtroom at Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith or Inuvik, or a temporary courtroom in one of the smaller settlements. The public participates as witnesses and litigants and is therefore always present in one capacity or another.

The involvement of all sectors of the public in the work of the courts of the Northwest Territories is recognized by the existence of the different courts and their functioning in all parts of the Territories. Native courtworkers and where necessary court interpreters also play a most important part in this involvement, as does the system of legal aid under which qualified lawyers are employed on a professional basis with public funds to protect the rights and interests of those whose private means are insufficient for that purpose.

Students from the schools in the Territories are made welcome in the courtrooms to learn first-hand about the workings of the Canadian Constitution and the laws of Canada and the Northwest Territories in actual practice.



*The Honourable
Tom Butters
Minister of
Government Services
Minister of Finance*

Minister's Report

The Department of Government Services provides support to other departments in areas such as purchase and management of supplies and materials, communications, records management, and traffic and computer-related services. The department also administers a program of petroleum products distribution to 40 communities and the federal home heating fuel assistance program.

Ministerial responsibility for the department was held by the Honourable Kane Tologanak up until July 1982 when the Honourable Tom Butters succeeded Mr. Tologanak as minister.

Both Mr. Tologanak and Mr. Butters recognized that the purchase of goods and services, and the policies and procedures governing these purchases, can have a significant impact on the Northern economy and the welfare of individuals and corporate residents.

This recognition led to development of a cross-departmental northern preference policy during Mr. Tologanak's term as minister. The policy was based on the principles that Northerners should receive every opportunity to benefit from dollars spent in the North; value for money should be obtained for goods and services purchased; and all firms doing business with the Government of the Northwest Territories should be treated fairly and consistently.

The policy states that the government may provide a preference to Northern contractors in order to promote the use of Northern labour and materials purchased in the North to encourage the development and competitiveness of Northern business. The policy applies, with some specific exceptions, to all contracts entered into by departments and territorial agencies for supply of goods contracts, construction contracts, service contracts and leases.

The total value of such contracts is about \$50 million annually. In recent years about 15% of this total has been attributable to contracts with Northern businesses.

The northern preference policy was revised effective October 25, 1982, to further promote Northern business. Changes included a clear definition of a Northern business, and extension of the previous policy to include preference for sub-contractors and businesses on the Mackenzie Highway System. Under the new policy a registry of Northern contractors is maintained. The revised policy continues to invite tenders for contracts under \$5,000 from Northern businesses on a first-priority basis.

Another significant policy thrust of the department is a transportation assistance pro-

gram aimed at lowering the cost of living in the least accessible communities such as Pelly Bay. This program will enable the transportation of food and essential goods to the community at a reduced cost. The program will be implemented in 1983/84.

As part of the government's participation in the federal 'six and five' wage and price restraint program, Mr. Butters announced that price increases for fuel supplied by the petroleum products division would be held to 6% for the year beginning October 1, 1982. This action will have a positive effect on inflation in the 40 communities served by the division.

Northern transportation issues were a concern of the minister. A significant amount of departmental resources were dedicated towards the northern transportation conference held in Whitehorse in October. The conference, titled "The Challenge of the Eighties", was sponsored by the Canadian Transportation Research Forum and the Federal and Territorial governments. Some 180 delegates representing all three levels of government, the resource, transportation, consulting and manufacturing industries, as well as various private and public interest groups, met to exchange views on the role of northern transportation.

The private and public sectors agreed that co-operation between all parties interested in the use of transportation as a development tool would be necessary given the current economic climate. Co-operation would yield the best use of scarce investment funds to establish the necessary transportation infrastructure. By adopting this type of approach, the objectives of environmental safety, resource development and improvement of the standard of living for northern residents, could more likely be achieved.

Provision by the department of adequate computer services required by government departments has been constrained by the lack of proper facilities. Consequently, a modern computer centre will be established within a new office complex. This building should be ready for occupancy by December 1983.

During the year, an administrative re-organization resulted in the transfer of the motor vehicles registry and the liquor control system to the Department of Government Services.

Mr. Butters is directing major revisions to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance which he will introduce to the Legislative Assembly in 1983.

Systems and Computer Services

The systems and computer services division is responsible for the delivery of computing resources, services and expertise to government departments and organizations. During 1982, a systems support services section was established to ensure that operational information processing systems receive an adequate degree of maintenance and other support services.

The development services section was involved in a number of information processing systems projects for departments including Economic Development and Tourism, Justice, Public Works, Personnel, Education and Finance. A significant achievement for the group in 1982 was the implementation of the government's budgetary accounting system.

The government's inventory of computing equipment was enhanced with the addition of a Hewlett-Packard 3000 Series 44 computer.

Supply Services

The purchasing section is responsible for the acquisition of all goods required for the government's operation and program delivery. Modern procurement methods are used, in accordance with accepted principles, to ensure that maximum value is realized for public funds expended.

During 1982, a complete review of procurement systems was completed with new and revised systems implemented.

New procedures for contracting aircraft charter services were developed and implemented. The distribution section began the drafting of directives and user manuals on warehousing and traffic.

Office Services and Administration

Office services and administration functions were integrated in 1982. The responsibilities of this division now include: communications and mail services, records management, and the authority for the acquisition of office furnishings and equipment, which includes word processing and photocopying equipment.

During 1982, direct mail service was established between Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay and Rankin Inlet. New telex equipment was scheduled to be operational in Rankin Inlet by the

end of 1982, providing direct access to the telex network through the CNCP exchange in Toronto.

Training programs for word processing facilities were developed for operators and managers to encourage effective and efficient use of equipment.

Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles section administers and enforces the Motor Vehicles Ordinance which provides for the registering and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers.

In 1982, there was a decrease in driver licences issued, reported accidents and fatalities. As of September, there were three fatal accidents compared to 11 in 1981. The percentage of successful applicants in the motor vehicle driver examination program also dropped from 59 to 56 percent.

In response to demands for better service in the Southern Mackenzie, a motor vehicle driver examination centre was established in Hay River.

Petroleum Products

The petroleum products division distributes petroleum products, including home heating fuel, to 40 remote communities in the Northwest Territories.

During 1982, tank farms were completed at Lac La Martre, Gjoa Haven, Fort Franklin, Paulatuk, Coppermine and Chesterfield Inlet.

Aviation refueling facilities were under construction for the communities of Sachs Harbour, Coppermine and Holman Island. Training programs were delivered at the community level to assist petroleum products operations.

Liquor Control System

The liquor control system is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages to the residents and licensees of the Northwest Territories, through three government stores, six agencies and two warehouses.

Customer purchase volumes are restricted through four outlets. Purchases from the Frobisher warehouse are limited to licensees only and mail order for persons not resident in the community.

The operation of the liquor control system within the Northwest Territories is complex. The vast distances and transportation availability make necessary both retail and back-up inventories at all locations.



J. Quinke
Deputy Minister
GOVERNMENT SERVICES



The barge arrives for re-supply at Spence Bay

Modern equipment is streamlining government financial operations. The machine pictured left prints cheques, customer statements and management reports. Computer terminals located in Finance are used to input departmental budgets and for central control. Identical terminals are located in the regions and head-quarters departments.

Training sessions assist departments and regions in effective use of the new financial information system.



Minister's Report

Since becoming the NWT's first Minister of Finance in 1981, Tom Butters has promoted responsible government by developing financial practices and relationships with the federal government similar to those practised by provincial administrations. He has encouraged greater involvement of elected officials in financial administration and the use of budgetary and taxation policy to affect social and economic conditions. Government to government financial relationships have developed with the federal government. More efficient and responsive administrative practices are followed in accordance with accepted accounting standards.

In 1982 Mr. Butters sponsored a new Financial Administration Ordinance, which was approved by the Legislative Assembly at the May session and proclaimed in September. The new ordinance gives official recognition of the Financial Management Board as a financial policy advisor to the Commissioner. Responsibility for ensuring that government expenditures are valid charges and are properly processed was decentralized from the Department of Finance to department heads. This changed the role of the Department of Finance to that of providing overall financial policy and control. The ordinance also recognized the principle of accrual accounting to ensure that carry-over of old year accounts to a new year are minimized.

Tom Butters, like his counterparts in provincial governments, provided leadership for the Territorial Government's response to the federal government's 'six and five' program of wage and price restraint to curb inflation and restore economic stability.

In July, Mr. Butters met with the Honourable Pierre Bussieres, Minister of State responsible for Finance, concerning the federal government's restraint initiatives. He also held meetings with union executives in the North, the NWT Teachers' Association and officials from the business and municipal sectors. In addition to wages, all internal revenue and expenditure decisions were examined by the Financial Management Board to consider the overall impact of the government's determination to implement a restraint program.

Government of the Northwest Territories' support of the restraint program includes limiting compensation increases in the public sector during fiscal years 1983/84

and 1984/85 to six and five percent respectively. There is also restraint in medical fee schedules and legal aid tariffs. There will be an increase of only 5% in the funding pool for unconditional grants to tax-based municipalities. Criteria for the distribution of these grants will allow for no more than 6% increase in salaries of municipal employees.

Similarly, there will be restraint on government administered prices. Prices of government distributed fuel will be held to a 6% increase for the year beginning October 1, 1982. There will be no tax rate increases in taxation areas.

Legislation required to effect these restraints was drafted and introduced at the November session of the Legislative Assembly. Other internal government expenditure restraints were also introduced.

In July 1982, Mr. Butters secured Executive Committee approval of an overall strategy for financial policy and direction in the government. This framework will help ensure that policy initiatives are taken and issues resolved in a consistent manner which recognizes the long-term and short-term goals of the government for more financial independence and responsible government.

Tax relief for Northerners to help compensate for the high cost of living continued to be a priority for the minister. A position paper on the issue of taxation of northern and isolated post benefits and allowances, which identified tax alternatives and made recommendations on northern taxation, was developed and presented to the Legislative Assembly for approval. Meetings with Northern industry and labour were also held. Mr. Butters, as well as other members on the Executive Committee, made representations to federal cabinet ministers on this issue.

On October 27, 1982, the federal government announced the continuation of the moratorium on the taxation of Northern benefits for one additional year ending December 31, 1983. In making the announcement, the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister of Finance, stated that to continue to exempt all benefits would be unfair to other Northern residents who do not receive such benefits and to Canadians in other parts of the country who have to bear their full housing and travel costs out of after-tax income. An unlimited exemption would also encourage substituting tax free benefits for taxable wages. Mr. Lalonde stated that the moratorium was being extended because of the severe impact of the current economic recession on Northern communities and because employers and employees had been asked to adhere to the '6 and 5' program. Beginning in taxation year 1984 a modified tax regime for benefits will be phased in gradually over a four year period. Mr. Butters will continue to press for an equitable resolution of this issue.

The minister also took an active interest in improving the tax position of hunters and trappers in the North by making representation to the federal Minister of National Revenue for consideration of the special 'hidden' costs

associated with hunting and trapping as tax deductible expenses.

Although initiatives to develop formula-based financing arrangements with the federal government have not yet resulted in an agreement, Mr. Butters continued to take an active role in federal/territorial budget negotiations. He met with the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to discuss financial requirements and to establish a better government to government relationship.

Mr. Butters appeared before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development to explain the government's financial requirements for the 1983/84 fiscal year and to apprise the committee members of long-term program requirements and financial concerns of the government. This was the second consecutive year that the Minister of Finance was invited to appear before the committee in conjunction with the review of the budget of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The minister has executive responsibility for the Department of Finance. The major function of the department is to provide direction in financial management and services in support of government operations.

During 1982, Jim Nelson was appointed Comptroller General with responsibility for the administration of the Department of Finance. The Deputy Minister of Finance, Eric Nielsen, who was appointed Senior Financial Officer under the new Financial Administration Ordinance, continues to have overall responsibility for the department and provides policy direction.

There are three major divisions of the department: treasury, comptrollership, and administration.

Treasury

The treasury division is responsible for the collection, management, control and reporting of all revenues for the government; fiscal and economic planning, including development of tax policies, borrowings, investments and cash management; and control of government assets, insurance and risk management.

During the past year, emphasis was placed on fiscal and economic planning to optimize revenue in taxation areas. This included a study

of sources of provincial taxation revenue obtained from taxation areas available to the government under the provisions of the NWT Act.

Special features of the new financial information system enabled the treasury division to improve cash and investment management, the handling of supplier accounts and the invoicing of receivables. During 1983, emphasis will be placed on developing policies and procedures for more effective utilization of the new system.

The internal organization of the division was studied in 1982 with the view to improving relations between regions, headquarters departments and the Department of Finance in respect to revenue collection and reporting. Results of this study will be implemented in 1983.

Comptrollership

The comptrollership division is responsible for the preparation of financial management information, including the Territorial accounts; for developing, co-ordinating and implementing financial policies and procedures, which provide for the effective control and reporting of all government expenditures; and for payment of all government employees in a timely manner.

During 1982, this division concentrated on completing implementation of the new financial information system, providing training for the new system and establishing effective financial controls.

During 1983, emphasis will be given to formalizing financial reporting procedures, implementing revised regulations and delivering the training programs required to effectively establish financial responsibility in departments and regions as prescribed in the new Financial Administration Ordinance.

Administration

The administration division is responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination of the Finance Department. The division provides advice and guidance on financial matters and provides administrative support to the Financial Management Secretariat. It provides departmental services relating to personnel administration and financial control.



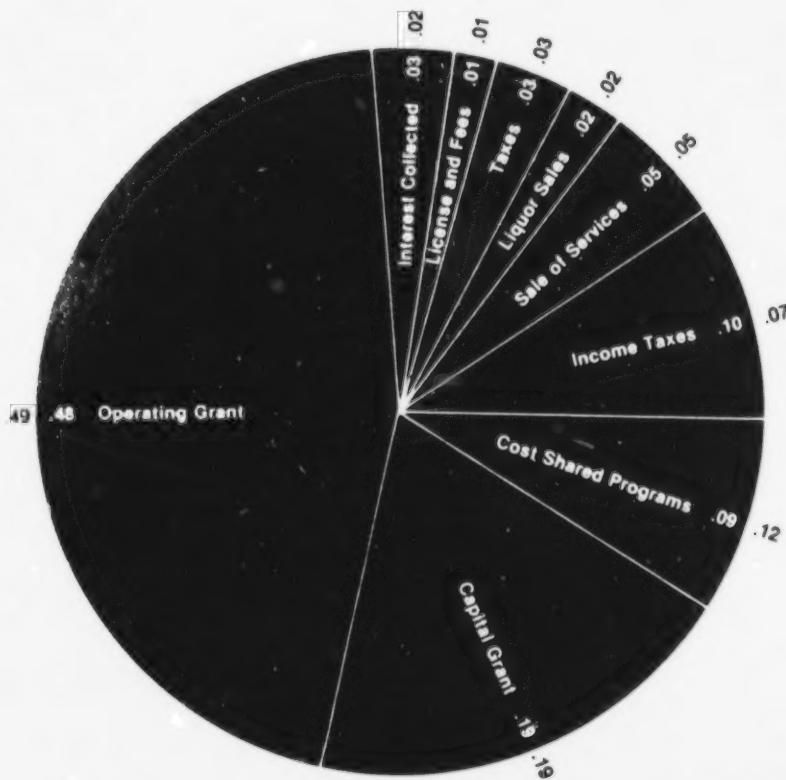
*E. Nielsen
Secretary to the
Financial
Management Board and
Deputy Minister Finance*



*J. Nelson
Comptroller General*

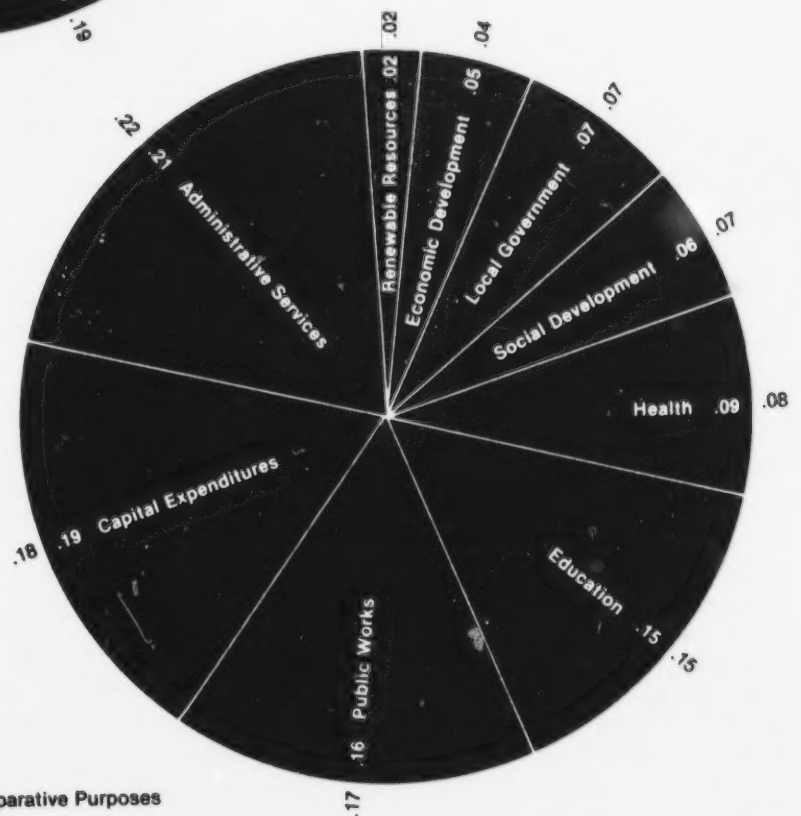
Where The Dollar Comes From

Government of the Northwest Territories
1982-83 Revenue and Recoveries
(Estimated)



Where The Dollar Is Spent

Government of the Northwest Territories
1982-83 Operations and Maintenance
and Capital Expenditures (Estimated)



1981-82 Actual Figures in black for Comparative Purposes

Auditor's Report

The Council of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1982 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Territories as at March 31, 1982 and its revenues and expenditures and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the financial statements, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Raymond Dubois, C.A.
Deputy Auditor General
For the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Ontario
October 15, 1982

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Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1982

1981
\$ 000's

Income taxes	\$ 23,857
Interest — investments	5,221
Taxes — fuel and other	8,241
Liquor Control System — net income excluding salaries	7,398
Housing rental recoveries	4,644
Profit on sale of petroleum products	513
Economic Development projects	3,674
Licenses and fees	2,022
Interest — loans to municipalities and school districts	1,445
Sale of fixed assets	834
Rental of buildings and equipment	1,269
Heating, fuel, water and power	898
Board, lodging and sale of food	445
Interest — business loans	302
Other	2,909
	63,672
Health	16,138
Social Services	8,480
Education	5,157
Economic Development and Tourism	380
Justice and Public Services	560
Government Services	390
Public Works	7,952
Renewable Resources	34
Executive	23
Local Government	18
	39,132
Operating (Note 8)	157,217
Business loans	541
	157,758
	260,562
Grants from Canada	59,463
Projects for Canada and others	15,002
	\$335,027

1981
\$ 000's

Education	\$ 46,258
Public Works	43,373
Health	26,429
Local Government	20,799
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (Note 9)	24,373
Social Services	22,187
Economic Development and Tourism	13,465
Justice and Public Services	12,911
Personnel	9,084
Highways	9,173
Government Services	7,956
Renewable Resources	5,589
Executive	5,560
Finance	3,571
Legislative Assembly	1,959
Information	1,668
Interest on loans from Canada	1,660
Liquor Control System — salaries	625
Financial Management Secretariat	432
	257,072
Grants and acquisitions of fixed assets	55,055
Projects for Canada and others	15,002
	327,129
	7,898
	\$335,027

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

G. H. Wilson

Comptroller General

Eric S. Nielsen

Deputy Minister of Finance

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 1992

	1981 \$ 000's
<i>Assets</i>	
Current	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 17,554
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	25,926
Inventories	15,217
Current portion of long-term receivables	2,639
	61,336
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 3)	
Business loans	2,943
Cash available for business loans and guarantees	—
	2,943
Long-term receivables (Note 4)	14,626
Fixed assets, at a nominal value of one dollar	—
Trust assets	78,905
	1,683
	\$ 80,588

	1981
	\$ 000's
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Current	
Accounts payable	\$ 17,057
Other liabilities	7,636
Unapplied balances of advances from	
Canada and others	828
Current portion of long-term debt	1,649
	27,170
Long-term debt	
Loans from Canada (Note 5)	16,071
Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Note 6)	1,352
Operating grants refundable to Canada (Note 7)	1,415
	18,838
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 3)	—
Surplus	32,897
	78,905
Trust liabilities	1,683
	\$ 80,588

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

G. H. Nelson

Comptroller General

Eric S. Kichen

Deputy Minister of Finance

Statement of Surplus

	1981
	\$ 000's
Balance (deficit) at beginning of the year	\$ (80,155)
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	7,898
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 3)	—
Loans from Canada written off	105,154
Balance at end of the year	\$ 32,897

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

	1981
	\$ 000's
Funds provided	
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	\$ 7,898
Loans from Canada	962
Repayments of loans — municipalities and school districts	2,031
Repayment of business loans	611
Repayment of other loans	16
Loans from Canada written off	105,154
	116,672
Funds applied	
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund	587
Loans to municipalities and school districts	962
Operating grants refundable to Canada	1,210
Repayment of loans from Canada	1,294
Repayment of loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	109
Loans from Canada written off	105,154
	109,316
Increase in working capital	7,356
Working capital at beginning of the year	26,810
Working capital at end of the year	\$ 34,166

1. Accounting policies

Financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act and Section 33 of the Financial Administration Ordinance and include, on an accrual basis, the assets, liabilities and net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System, and the assets, liabilities, profits and losses of revolving funds. The financial statements of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) have not been consolidated and have been reported upon separately. The operating results of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation are reflected in these financial statements to the extent of contributions and grants paid. The income of the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) is retained by the Board to provide stability to the industry classes rating structure and is not therefore reflected in these financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost and consist primarily of bulk fuel products, liquor, and finished arts and crafts products. Other materials and supplies are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, public works, land, equipment and vehicles are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. These assets are shown on the statement of assets and liabilities at a nominal value of one dollar.

Trust assets

Trust assets in respect of funds held under the administration of the Public Administrator and the Supreme Court comprise cash and term deposits, investments at cost, real estate at assessed value for tax purposes, and sundry assets recorded at a nominal value of one dollar.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable for goods received and services rendered to March 31, for which payment was made during the month of April, are recorded as expenditures of the fiscal year.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities such as payroll deductions, contractors' holdbacks and agents' commissions, arising from contractual or statutory obligations related to third parties, are recorded on an accrual basis.

Income taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, are collected by Canada under a Tax Collection Agreement and are emitted in monthly instalments, based on estimated amounts. The remittances are recorded as revenues when received from Canada. Accruals are made for known income tax adjustments arising from finalization of income tax assessments.

Other taxes and general revenues

Other taxes and general revenues are recorded on a cash basis except for the net income of the Liquor Control System and profits and losses of revolving funds, which are recorded on an accrual basis.

Recoveries under agreements with Canada

Expenditures are recovered from the Government of Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements. The amounts are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Grants from Canada

Operating and capital grants are negotiated annually with the Government of Canada. The amounts are receivable in monthly instalments and are recorded as revenues when received. Periodic adjustments are made to the operating grants as they become known for income tax collections and Established Program Financing contributions which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for the fiscal year.

Projects for Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for the Government of Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Expenditures are recorded as recovered from the advances in the year that the expenditures are incurred. Any unapplied balances of the advances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

2. Accounts receivable

	1982 \$ 000's	1981 \$ 000's
Due from Canada	\$ 23,141	\$ 16,013
Revolving fund receivables		
Petroleum, oil and lubricants, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,326,000 (1981 — \$1,711,000)	9,557	7,215
Other	817	1,040
	10,374	8,255
Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	1,335	919
Other	793	739
	\$ 35,643	\$ 25,926

In addition to the above, accounts receivable of \$5,272,000 (1981 — \$5,320,000) are maintained on a memorandum basis only, and are recorded as revenues when collected.

No allowance has been recorded for other doubtful accounts receivable totalling \$55,000 (1981 — \$93,000). Approval of the Commissioner or the Commissioner in Council is required to delete, from the accounts, any amount that is deemed uncollectable.

3. Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance which established a ceiling of \$6,000,000 for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1982, to be increased by \$1,000,000 in each of the next five years to a maximum of \$11,000,000 by March 31, 1987. \$5,000,000 has been received from Canada for business loan purposes and credited to revenues in prior years.

Loans outstanding include principal amounts totalling \$404,000 (1981 — \$286,000) which are of doubtful collectibility. Not included is accrued interest of \$156,000 (1981 — \$150,000) of which \$57,000 (1981 — \$74,000) is of doubtful collectibility. These loans are payable in instalments to the year 1992, and bear interest at rates between 9% and 22%.

4. Long-term receivables

	1982 \$ 000's	1981 \$ 000's
Loans to municipalities and school districts due in varying annual amounts to the year 2005, bearing interest at rates between 5% and 17%	\$ 18,343	\$ 17,101
Other loans, comprising loans of \$116,000, due in monthly instalments to the year 2005, bearing interest at 7%, and \$33,000 due in annual instalments to 1986, interest free	149	164
	18,492	17,265
Less current portion	2,363	2,639
	\$ 16,129	\$ 14,626

5. Loans from Canada

Loans from Canada represent borrowings, the proceeds from which were loaned to municipalities, school districts and other third parties. The loans are repayable in varying annual amounts to the year 2002 and bear interest at rates between 5% and 18%.

The estimated principal repayment and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal \$ 000's	Interest \$ 000's	Total \$ 000's
1983	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,840	\$ 3,368
1984	1,608	1,728	3,336
1985	1,694	1,573	3,267
1986	1,356	1,409	2,765
1987	1,458	1,279	2,737

6. Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation were used to assist in financing of the townsite development at Nanisivik. The loans are repayable in annual amounts to the year 1990 and bear interest at rates between 9% to 9%. Principal repayments and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal \$ 000's	Interest \$ 000's	Total \$ 000's
1983	\$ 118	\$ 135	\$ 253
1984	130	123	253
1985	143	110	253
1986	157	96	253
1987	173	80	253

7. Operating grants refundable to Canada

The financial agreement with Canada provides for the operating grant payable by Canada to be adjusted should the actual amounts remitted by Canada for income tax collections and Established Programs Financing (EPF) contributions be more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for each fiscal year. Accordingly, the following amounts are due to (from) Canada:

	1982 \$ 000's	1981 \$ 000's
Operating grant adjustments in respect of		
Income tax collections		
1980	\$ 2,302	\$ 2,302
1981	10,382	486
1982	2,742	—
EPF contributions		
1981	(1,884)	(1,373)
1982	(771)	—
	12,771	1,415
Less current portion	12,684	—
	\$ 87	\$ 1,415

The overpayment of the 1980 and 1981 operating grants in respect of income tax collections is to be deducted from monthly instalments of the operating grant on or before July 1, 1982. The overpayment of the 1982 operating grant is to be deducted from monthly instalments of the operating grant on or before July 1, 1983. The underpayment of the 1981 operating grant in respect of EPF contributions is to be paid on or before October 1, 1983 and the 1982 underpayment is to be paid on or before October 1, 1984.

8. Operating grant from Canada

	1982 \$ 000's	1981 \$ 000's
Grant received per financial agreement with Canada	\$ 200,159	\$ 155,542
Adjustments to operating grant in respect of income tax collections and EPF contributions	(11,356)	1,210
1982 utilities overpayments refunded	(3,840)	—
Additional grant to cover revised estimates of 1978 income tax collections	—	465
	\$ 184,963	\$ 157,217

9. Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

Under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. Section 19 further provides for a grant to be made to the Corporation, from funds appropriated, equivalent to the operating deficit, if any, at the end of the Corporation's fiscal year.

The amount of \$25,263,000 (1981 — \$24,373,000) paid by the Government to the Corporation includes \$1,263,000 for the Corporation's deficit for the year ended December 31, 1980 (1981 — \$4,510,000 for the deficit to December 31, 1979). For the Corporation's year to December 31, 1981, ending within the Government's fiscal year, the Government contributed \$1,729,000 more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. This amount may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under the terms of the financial agreement with the Corporation.

10. Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts of the Federal Government. The liability of the Government with respect to pensions is satisfied by its matching contributions. Any liability for actuarial deficiencies in the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts is assumed by the Federal Government.

11. Commitments

- (a) The Government leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term lease agreements. Lease payments for which the Government is committed over the next five years are as follows:

	\$ 000's
1983	\$ 8,400
1984	7,547
1985	7,131
1986	6,581
1987	6,849

- (b) Accounts payable of \$3,202,000 (1981 — \$1,616,000) for expenditures incurred by the Government during the fiscal year were not paid by the April closing date and are not reflected in the financial statements.

12. Contingent liabilities

- (a) The government has guaranteed the following:

(thousands of dollars)

Loans payable by Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	\$ 77,805
Line of credit for Northwest Territories Liquor Control System overseas purchases of liquor	569
Loans by chartered banks to commercial fishermen and businesses	222

- (b) Pending and threatened litigation may involve the Government in potential losses of about \$2,468,000.

Financial Management Secretariat

The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency of the government, providing advice and support services to the Financial Management Board, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee. The Financial Management Board is chaired by Commissioner John Parker. The Honorable Tom Butters is the deputy chairman and the minister responsible to the Legislative Assembly for financial matters.

The secretariat is headed by the secretary of the Financial Management Board, Eric Nielsen, and an assistant secretary. David McCann served as assistant secretary to the board until his resignation from the government in June. Robert Stewart was appointed to this position in September.

The secretariat is responsible for the planning, co-ordination, analysis and consolidation of the operating budget for the Government of the Northwest Territories.

In 1982, the secretariat began the development and implementation of a comprehensive policy and financial planning and expenditure system for the government. This

system, when fully operational, will co-ordinate the priority-setting and financial decision-making processes of the government. The objective is to improve the effectiveness of government and the accountability of the administration to the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee to the Legislative Assembly.

The secretariat also provides working support for the government's participation in inter-government financial negotiations.

In 1982, the secretariat developed a five-year program forecast of the government's financial requirements from departmental submissions. This forecast provided the basis for funding negotiations with the federal government and for internal planning. The forecast will be updated on an annual basis.

The secretariat provided ongoing financial analysis of departmental program proposals. Of particular interest in 1982 was a financial analysis of the cost of implementing the report of the special committee on education.

Audit Bureau

The Territorial Auditor's reporting was expanded to include weekly meetings with the Minister of Finance. A working liaison was also established with the Deputy Comptroller General of Canada who serves as chairman of the interdepartmental committee on audit.

The Audit Bureau concentrated its efforts on expanding the internal audit within departments not previously audited. A new comprehensive audit methodology was applied for the first time during several audits in Yellowknife and in the regions.

Following a request from members of the Legislative Assembly, and after discussions with the Auditor General of Canada, an Audit Ordinance was drafted. The ordinance was designed to establish the role of Territorial Auditor in respect of cost sharing agreements with various federal departments. At the same time it enhanced the role of both the Auditor General and Territorial Auditor in the performance of 'value for money' audits.

The audit committee had its first official presentation by the Auditor General's staff represented by Raymond

Dubois, deputy auditor general and Harold Hayes, principal. The committee updated the system for actioning replies to audit comments to involve the responsible minister in this important process to improve management accountability.

The bureau was able to assist the regions in training hamlet staff. In-service training was successful and comprehensive audit training was provided for all audit staff. Public firms, Northern Canada Power Commission and Yukon auditors were also provided the opportunity to participate in the comprehensive audit training. Some of the staff were successful in obtaining their accounting designation while others made steady progress in completion of course work.

Ed Callas, present Territorial Auditor, completed 30 years of service, of which 25 have been in the Northwest Territories.

Personnel

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of personnel management within the public service of the Government of the NWT. The Department of Personnel reports to the Commissioner and the Honourable Tom Butters reports to the Legislative Assembly on the department.

Personnel Services

Of the 888 positions staffed in 1982, a total of 768 were hired from the North, while 120 were hired from outside the Territories. This compares to a total of 1,059 positions filled in 1981, of which 890 were Northern hires. In addition, 260 teaching positions were filled in 1982, of which 77 were transfers and 15 were promotions.

During 1982, 33% of positions staffed were filled by native Northerners while 86% of all positions staffed were filled in the North. Total staff turnover was 24%, down considerably from the 32% turnover figure in 1981.

There were 1,264 positions classified in 1982. Of these 539 were re-evaluations of existing positions and 325 were evaluations of new job descriptions.

Staff Relations

A revised staff accommodation policy was implemented in 1982 in all communities in the Northwest Territories. A revision of the rental structure resulted in the charging of market rates of rent in the major centres located on highway systems. Increases were also processed to the flat rate charges for utilities to bring rents charged in smaller communities into line with the larger centres. A number of staff housing units were sold to employees in 1982 and a housing purchase (buy back) plan was developed to encourage employees to invest in their community of residence.

The Frobisher Bay General Hospital was turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories in December 1982. Approximately 100 employees of the Department of National Health and Welfare were offered positions with the Territorial Government, resulting in a smooth transition from the Federal to the Territorial Government.

Collective bargaining talks with the NWT Public Service Association broke down in early 1982 and an arbitrator was appointed to resolve the dispute. The arbitrator awarded increases of 4½% effective April 1, 1981 and 12½% on April 1, 1982.

The Government of the Northwest Territories announced a wage control program in September 1982. This resulted in the approval of legislation at the November session of the Legislation Assembly which limited the salary increase of Territorial public servants over a two year period of controls. Public sector wages were limited to increases of 6% for the first year of controls and 5% for the second starting on April 1, 1983 for the NWT Public Service Association bargaining unit and September 1, 1983 for the NWT Teachers' Association.

Staff Development and Training

The staff training section determines, through the performance appraisal process, employees' training needs both in headquarters and the regions. Courses are then identified and conducted on a wide variety of subjects with the purpose of improving employees' performance.

A total of 85 courses were held resulting in 2,200 employees receiving training. During the previous year, only 30 courses were conducted with 666 individuals receiving training.

Currently, 19 employees are attending university or college programs under government sponsorship.

Long term residents are eligible to compete for training positions within various departments. These positions provide both on-the-job and academic training to develop technical and professional competence. Trainees participating in the program are appointed to permanent positions when they have completed their training.

The office of Native employment provides counselling services for Native employees of the government and also to Native Northerners seeking employment with the government. Presently about ⅓ (or approximately 1,000) of the employees are Native Northerners. This represents an increase consistent with previous years of about 2%.

Systems and Administration

The systems and administration division provided the department with financial, administrative and personnel information services. This division co-ordinated and monitored all aspects of departmental resource utilization through budget forecasts and internal resource management techniques.

The computerized personnel information system (P.I.N.G.O.) was implemented and will provide the government with accurate and timely data on personnel.



E. G. Bowyer
Director of Personnel

Economic Development and Tourism



*The Honourable
Arnold McCallum
Minister of
Economic Development
and Tourism*

Minister's Report

On July 1, 1982 Arnold McCallum assumed responsibility for the portfolio of Economic Development and Tourism. Since then, a review of departmental policy and organizational structure was undertaken to ensure that the delivery of programs and services is carried out in an efficient and appropriate manner.

Constitutional advancement occurred in 1982, with the invitation for the NWT to participate in the federal/provincial mines ministers conference. This was the first time the NWT was accepted as a full partner in this field. Mr. McCallum will represent the Territories at the next provincial mines ministers conference.

In September, Mr. McCallum attended a tourism conference in Digby, Nova Scotia, where he represented the views of the Territories on tourism. The minister also endorsed an innovative policy for the future production of the Territorial Explorers' Guide, the official tourist brochure for the NWT. The new concept will permit business advertisements and the use of colour photography, as well as a new format which will project community and regional attractions.

The appointment of Larry Gilberg, former regional director in Fort Smith, as deputy minister, reflected the importance of the department's role in Territorial development.

An extensive review of departmental activities will result in new initiatives and directions, reflecting the government's recognition of the rapid growth in the Territories of development, both social and economic. Emphasis is being placed on development which is consistent with approved government policy and priorities, taking account of the social and economic impacts of development on NWT residents. To this end, the minister sought to strengthen the process of negotiation of socio-economic agreements in the areas of resource and mega-project development.

Increased emphasis will also be placed on responding to the needs of small businesses to establish or improve their products and services; ensuring the ongoing development of a skilled, indigenous labour force; and promoting tourism as a viable industry in the NWT. The special role and relationship of the regions in the area of economic development and tourism will receive particular attention.

Planning and Resource Development

The planning and resource development division undertakes economic planning and policy development initiatives and represents the department in dealings with other departments and agencies. Over the past year, the division was involved with the Arctic Pilot Project, National Energy Board hearings, the Intergovernmental Working Group on Mining, the Hire North task force and several territorial resource-based working groups.

In addition to researching and formulating economic strategies, the economic planning secretariat continued developing a data base of housing and food costs, current and potential resource revenues and general economic indicators. Policies and programs developed included: a transport subsidy program; assistance to industry policy and program; manpower and business development policies; and tourism strategies and policy.

The general development agreement section administered the Canada/NWT interim subsidiary agreement, a program designed largely to provide for community economic development. Over the 1981/82 fiscal period, nearly \$980,000 was expended, approximately one third each spent under tourism, renewable resources and community-based planning. About \$160,000 was spent in fiscal 1982/83, most going towards tourism-based projects. With expiration of GDA expenditures as of September 30, 1982 the department is looking to the new economic development agreement to continue and expand initiatives.

The mineral and petroleum resources section worked to enhance benefits to the local labour force and business community from non-renewable resource activities. The section assessed and identified opportunities for local participation and made its findings known to industry. A major conference on Northern participation in oil and gas development was coordinated and plans made for a meeting between mineral companies and local businessmen active in the Keewatin region.

Economic reviews of Dome Petroleum's Beaufort Sea operations and Cominco's Polaris project were also completed. In addition to developing and monitoring its own agreements, the section is responsible for reviewing agreements between the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration and major oil companies, to ensure northern benefits are addressed.

During 1982 nine mines employing 2,500 people operated in the Northwest Territories.

Pine Point Mines

Type: open-pit and underground
 Location: south shore of Great Slave Lake
 80 km east of Hay River
 Product: lead, zinc
 Rate: 9,000 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 2,480,000 tonne

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.

Type: underground
 Location: 29 km northeast of Arctic Bay
 Product: lead, zinc,
 (by-product silver, cadmium)
 Rate: 1,800 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 650,000 tonne

Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.

Type: underground and open-pit
 Location: 2.4 km north of Yellowknife
 Product: gold, silver
 (by-product arsenic)
 Rate: 1,100 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 375,000 tonne

Cominco Ltd. (Con-Rycon-Vol)

Type: underground
 Location: 2.4 km south of Yellowknife
 Product: gold, silver
 Rate: 550 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 210,000 tonne

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. (Lupin)

Type: underground
 Location: west shore Contwoyto Lake
 Product: silver, gold
 Rate: 1,000 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 190,000 tonne

Terra

Type: underground
 Location: 16 km south of Great Bear Lake
 Product: silver
 Rate: 100 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 18,000 tonne

Cantung Mining Corporation Ltd.

Type: underground
 Location: Tungsten
 Product: tungsten
 Rate: 1,000 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 350,000 tonne

Cullaton Lake Mines Ltd.

Type: underground
 Location: Keewatin, 370 miles north of
 Thompson, Man.
 Product: gold, silver
 Rate: 200 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 57,000 tonne

Polaris Mine (Cominco)

Type: underground
 Location: Little Cornwallis Island
 Product: lead, zinc
 Rate: 2,050 tonne per day
 Tonnes milled: 500,000 tonne

1982	
Quantity	Value
6,250 (kg)	84,375,000
50,000 (kg)	14,350,000
107,500 (tonne)	80,625,000
310,000 (tonne)	328,800,000
200 (tonne)	800,000
400,000 (T.U.)	56,400,000
3,000 (tonne)	1,300,000
\$568,250,000	

L. Gilberg
 Deputy Minister
 Economic Development
 and Tourism

Tourism and Parks

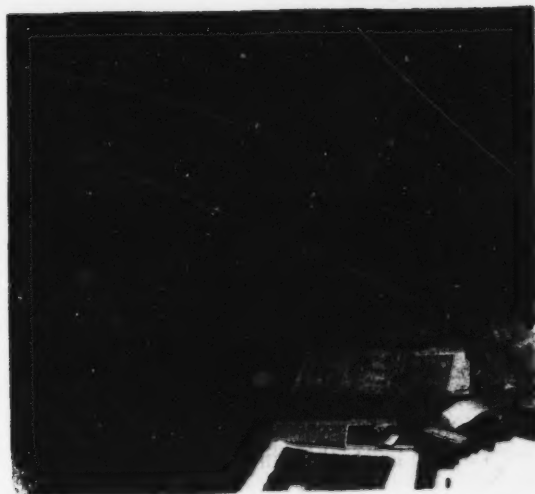
Since the reorganization of the tourism and parks division in 1981, emphasis has been placed on the development of community-based tourism and providing assistance to tourism zone associations in the Kitikmeot, Keewatin, Fort Smith and Inuvik regions. As well, a five-year tourism plan has been finalized.

During 1982, the main emphasis on marketing was confined primarily to Canada. European activities were handled through co-operative efforts with the governments of Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.

During 1983, the main marketing thrust will once again be directed to the Canadian market through sport shows in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Toronto. In addition, participation in a major sport show in the Pacific/West area of the US will heighten US interest in the NWT Highway System.

The number of travellers and travel expenditures increased marginally in 1982. While lodge activity showed a decline over the summer months, park permit sales increased by over 200 percent.

The Territorial parks program was involved in several major projects, ranging in scope from park construction to the initiation of several Territorial historic sites in the Keewatin and Baffin regions. Several potential new park areas have been identified including the Canol Heritage Trail Park, Hidden Lake Territorial Park and Prince Leopold Island Territorial Park. The territorial and federal governments have agreed, in principle, to establish a National Park Reserve on Northern Ellesmere Island.



Virginia Falls in Nahanni National Park, higher than Niagara Falls, is a spectacular tourism attraction.

Industrious private entrepreneur Yoo Aitut is shown in his Rankin Inlet office. Arctic char are processed at the Rankin Inlet fish plant.

Seal skins are graded at the Hudson's Bay Company international fur warehouse in Montreal by Thomas Tiktok.





Arts and crafts are an important economic activity in the NWT. A Pangnirtung carver works with whale bone (left); a carver at the Frobisher Bay jewellery shop does fine work with ivory; Rebecca Aggark of Rankin Inlet makes fur

products; Inuit printmaking is an artistic and profitable venture in several northern communities.



Commerce

The commerce division incorporates all departmental activity related to business services and development. Its objective is to promote the growth and development of new and existing businesses, especially in the renewable resources, secondary and tertiary sectors.

The financial services section is responsible for administering the Northwest Territories eskimo loan fund, the business loans and guarantees fund, as well as the Canada/NWT Special ARDA program.

The Canada/NWT Special ARDA program has been extended for a further two years to provide assistance to people of native descent in business. Over the past year, 80 grants were approved totalling \$2.7 million. Five loans were approved under the eskimo loan fund in 1982, while 32 loans were accepted under the business loans and guarantees fund. Amendments made in 1982 to the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance permit loans of up to \$500,000 to all northern businesses.

With financial support from the federal and territorial governments, Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Ltd. continued to assist local co-operatives through operational support and business services. Sales in 1982 for the 37 reporting co-operatives showed little change from the previous year and totalled nearly \$20.5 million. Approval was given to finalize the amalgamation of Canadian Arctic Producers Co-operative, Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Ltd. and Arctic Co-operatives Ltd. The continuing co-operative will be known as Arctic Co-operatives Ltd.

In keeping with departmental objectives, three commercial enterprises were privatized in 1982 — the Inuvik sewing centre, the Gjoa Haven craft shop and the Bay Chimo store.

Small business services provided by the department were expanded over the past year in the areas of promotion, marketing, financial management and technical and financial assistance. "Services to Businesses", one of several publications developed to improve private sector awareness of the department's programs and achievements, received a first prize at the annual Industrial Developers Association of Canada meeting during 1982.

The department provided technical assistance and financial support to entrepreneurs in both the lumber and fishing industries, as well as to native organizations involved in developing trans-NWT inter-settlement trade in indigenous foods.

The arts and crafts section disseminated biographical information about artists, assisted southern galleries in exhibiting northern works, and provided technical advice to arts and crafts enterprises in the Territories. During the

year, financial and technical assistance were provided in locating new carving stone quarries. Funds were provided to the NWT Arts and Crafts Council and the Native Women's Association for training workshops and to finance inventories.

Manpower Development

The manpower development division provides a focal point of employment, apprenticeship, industrial training and related support programs for Northerners in business and industry.

Over the past year, services were provided for training and job creation under the training on-the-job and short term employment programs. The computerized Territorial employment record and information system continued to provide Northerners access to the NWT labour market and is being revised to better serve manpower planners and the labour force. The section also took a new approach to working with the mining and petroleum industry in identifying training and job opportunities. In 1982, a project team was established at Norman Wells to maximize contact and employment for Northerners with the expansion project.

The apprenticeship program continued to develop skilled tradesmen for northern industry through a combination of on-the-job and in-school training. As of August 1982, there were 614 trainees in 37 apprenticeable trades across the Northwest Territories.

In the last year the number of apprentices completing their training and obtaining journeyman certification was 71 of which 75 percent achieved interprovincial certification under the "Red Seal" program. Under the tradesmen qualification (TQ) program, 23 tradesmen obtained journeyman certification, and 24 achieved interprovincial "Red Seal" status.

Hire North Project

The Hire North Project is a special program administered by the department to provide on-the-job training for northern residents in the operation of heavy equipment and the mechanical trades, related to highway construction and maintenance.

Except for some minor clean-up and remedial work, the project completed construction of the Liard Highway (NWT No. 7) from the Muskeg River south to the NWT/BC border and the 5 km Fort Liard access road.

Work commenced in December 1978 and was scheduled for completion by October 31, 1982. During the five operating seasons, the project provided 484,475 hours of employment and 131,789 hours of training. Approximately 70 percent of regular employees and 100 percent of trainees were northern residents.

Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for designing, building, operating and maintaining all the buildings and works required by the Government of the NWT. This includes the operation of ferries, vehicles, heavy construction equipment and the maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways. The department reports to the Deputy Commissioner and the Honourable Arnold McCallum reports to the Legislative Assembly on the department.

The total operations and maintenance budget for the department's activities in 1982 was approximately \$74,000,000. As well, the value of capital works designed and built by the department was approximately \$55,000,000.

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and works continues to be a priority. Approximately one third of the operations and maintenance budget was spent for utilities. On November 1, 1982, responsibility for energy conservation, which had been within the Department of Government Services, was transferred to Public Works.

In 1982, the department made several organizational changes which included the establishment of two assistant deputy minister positions; the creation of a new division entitled, policy, planning and training, and the strengthening of financial planning and administration in the department through the establishment of a finance division. The department began planning for increased decentralization of program and service delivery to the regional offices, increased local business development through training and other approaches, and prepared for the possible transfer from the federal government of responsibility for all aspects of highway reconstruction, new construction and maintenance, as well as health services programs.

The contracts and capital planning division was heavily involved in the development of the government's Northern contracting preference policy which was implemented in 1982.

The department continues to emphasize community involvement in the design and construction of community buildings with direct involvement of a local labour force. Projects aimed to encourage the participation and training of local labour were underway in Cape Dorset, Fort Resolution and Clyde River in 1982.

Operations

The buildings and works section has responsibility for operating and maintaining government buildings, services and works efficiently and economically, including payment of all utilities. Individuals in communities and regional centres perform the operating and maintenance functions. This staff is responsible for administering over 60% of the department's O and M budget.

Roof replacement on schools exceeded \$3,000,000 in 1982. Major work was done on district heating systems in Inuvik and Frobisher Bay to improve the reliability of the service. The steam line to the Federal Building at Frobisher Bay was eliminated and replaced with efficient boilers to produce a large saving in heating costs. A new school at Lac La Martre reduced heating cost by using residual heat from the NCPC plant, including the first recovery from the diesel exhaust. In co-operation with NCPC, a general agreement was finalized in 1982 which should encourage future use of residual heat.

Energy conservation received specific attention, mainly aimed at reducing unnecessary waste. An energy efficient demonstration house at Frobisher Bay reduced fuel consumption by 70%. Experience with a new low-energy school is being evaluated at Rankin Inlet. Upgrading of building insulation, use of triple glazed windows, overhead fans on high ceilings, improving efficiency of both indoor and outdoor lighting, and elimination of electric hot water heaters were included in the program of every region. The value of energy conserved during 1982 exceeded \$3,000,000 in the NWT.

The replacement of worn and obsolete vehicles and equipment continued with the delivery of 130 new units. Energy conservation was also a major objective in this area, resulting in the purchase of fuel efficient, downsized vehicles and the conversion of eight vehicles in Yellowknife to run on propane fuel. The propane conversions are now producing operating cost savings of nearly 50%.



L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works

Architecture

Education projects were a major concern of the architecture division in 1982, with a new school erected in Lac La Martre, and construction started on a new school in Norman Wells and a major addition to the school in Clyde River. Construction underway at Clyde River includes the erection of a hotel with the contractor training a local construction force which will later assist in the erection of the school.

There was an increase in the construction of community facilities under a recent program to build community offices, social halls and recreation centres. Construction was completed on a community services building for Pelly Bay. New community halls are under construction at Cape Dorset and Fort Resolution, employing a local labour force as the principal builders. Community office buildings are under construction in Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River and garage buildings were constructed at Lac La Martre, Spence Bay and Pelly Bay.

Engineering

The total of all construction operations handled by the engineering division in 1982 was in excess of \$10,000,000.

Installation of new water supply facilities was carried out during the year in Fort McPherson, Fort Rae, Rankin Inlet and Tuktoyaktuk. Except for Tuktoyaktuk the projects were completed and are in service. The Tuktoyaktuk project will be complete in another two years and will provide storage for 90,000 cubic meters (20 million imperial gallons) of potable water.

At Tuktoyaktuk and Rankin Inlet new facilities for sewage handling were made available. The water plant at Fort Simpson was completely rebuilt, as it was incapacitated by fire last spring.

Land assembly was carried out in Baker Lake, Igloolik, Norman Wells, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay, to provide a total of 140 building lots.

New tank farms are being built in Paulatuk and Lac La Martre and additions are being made to the present installations in Coppermine and Gjoa Haven. Ongoing construction operations in five Baffin Island communities, three Keewatin communities, Holman Island and Fort Franklin were completed.

Highways

Preparations continued for the expected transfer of the road reconstruction program from the federal government on April 1, 1983. Discussions were held on program development and priorities, funding levels and human resources required to take over the program. The transfer of road reconstruction is another step towards assuming full responsibility for the highways program. The transfer of new construction is now being addressed with a view to receiving that program in 1984.

Heavy spring runoff in 1982 resulted in several major bridge failures, most notably the Trout River Bridge which had to be closed for a brief period pending installation of a temporary bridge. A review of the highway maintenance situation on the Dempster Highway and Mackenzie Delta ice roads led to the decision to split the roads into smaller segments. The reduction in the size of the maintenance contracts will provide more opportunity for bids from local contractors.

At the Peel River crossing and the Mackenzie River crossing on the Dempster Highway, spring flooding was severe enough to cause considerable damage to ferry shore facilities. Despite these difficulties ferry service was implemented without significant delay. A major modification to the ferry M.V. Merv Hardie was carried out during the winter to improve the reliability of service.

Energy Conservation

The energy conservation division directed the majority of its funds and time to the joint Federal/Territorial energy conservation and renewable energy demonstration program.

During the two years the program has been in place, 64 formal proposals have been processed and 14 received funding assistance. Demonstrations that are likely to prove worthy of repetition are: waste heat recovery at the new Lac La Martre School, retrofit of the Ikaluktutiak Eskimo Co-op Hotel in Cambridge Bay, heat recovery from an arena ice plant in Pine Point, residential retrofit in Frobisher Bay, and remote residential electrical energy by wind at Prelude Lake.

A wood gasification power plant in Fort Providence that was commissioned in March, is considered one of the most advanced installations of its kind in North America.



Mike Illnik works on a furnace installation at the Rankin Inlet pump house.

Renewable Resources



*The Honourable
Richard Nerysoo
Minister of
Renewable Resources*

Minister's Report

During 1982, Minister of Renewable Resources Richard Nerysoo placed emphasis on explaining the department's programs to hunters and trappers, and involving them in resource management decisions. To ensure that the direction of the Legislative Assembly was followed in a manner that can be evaluated, he approved a new set of goals and objectives for the department. This document will be published and distributed in native dialects to hunters' and trappers' associations, band councils and the general public.

To emphasize service to hunters and trappers, the minister created a field services division containing resource development, conservation education and enforcement offices. He strengthened the department's information and education programs by reallocating manpower and budgets and creating new conservation education positions in the regions.

The minister also enhanced training programs, emphasizing on-the-job training of potential native wildlife officers and employment of graduates from the renewable resources technology program at Thebacha College. The department will continue to support the renewable resources technology program and stress career development of its employees, including senior management options.

In March 1982, Mr. Nerysoo spoke to the European Parliament about the importance of the sealskin trade to the Inuit of the Northwest Territories. He renewed efforts to ensure that the harvest of wildlife resources remains a lifestyle and economic option for future generations of Northwest Territories residents.

Field Services

The field services division was created from some existing sections of the wildlife service. Its task is to provide advice and support to the entire department. Importance was placed on public information and education. Four new regional conservation education officer positions were established for this purpose and the conservation education section was given a substantial increase in budget.

Thirty-five reports on wildlife studies were produced in 1982. These publications are available to the general public. Work continues on a major film about caribou. Filming is on the South Baffin Island and Bathurst caribou herds. The film should be ready in 1983.

The conservation education section again sponsored a poster contest for National Wildlife

Week. Ten winners were chosen from the communities of Coppermine, Clyde River, Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith, Pond Inlet, Wrigley and Yellowknife. In 1981, winning posters from the Northwest Territories were submitted to the national contest and Tina Steen of Tuktoyaktuk won the national contest against thousands of contestants.

Seventy applications for funding under the outpost camp program were approved for assistance to approximately 1,300 persons who wished to maintain living on the land.

During the 1981/82 fur season 3,615 trappers were recorded selling fur for \$3,737,928. For comparison purposes, in 1980/81, 4,336 trappers sold fur valued at \$5,029,151.

In the spring of 1982, regulations were established to allow northerners to engage in the trade of polar bear meat and muskoxen meat outside the Territories. This practice will allow fuller utilization of surpluses. Currently, only the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE) has definite plans for commercial export of wildlife.

The class "B" guide system was abolished in favour of class "B" outfitters who will provide quality hunts through complete outfitting services to non-residents for Bathurst caribou and caribou in the north Wager Bay area. A total of 13 outfitter licences were approved for issuance to northern businesses.

Wildlife Service

The wildlife service concentrated on management of wildlife to ensure its continued availability to all northerners, particularly those who depend on wildlife for maintenance of their lifestyle. In order to base management practices on sound scientific information, research must be conducted on wildlife population characteristics such as productivity and mortality.

One method of obtaining information is through harvest statistics. Advances are being made in resource harvesting studies through the cooperation of regional native organizations and sports hunters.

Cooperative studies with federal agencies continued on the effects of industrial disturbance on barren-ground caribou. This information will be useful in developing measures for protecting caribou from potential industrial disturbance during critical periods such as calving.

New techniques to census muskoxen were applied in the Queen Maud Gulf area to provide information for a reassessment of muskox quotas.

Considerable advances were made in the techniques used for surveying caribou, muskox and polar bear. The polar bear tagging program continued with added experimental work using satellite radio-collars.

Birds of prey studies concentrated on gyrfalcons, peregrine falcons and ospreys. They were carried out in cooperation with industry, native organizations and other government agencies.

Assessment of harvest levels and regulations is an on-going activity in response to new information and to requests by users. Regulations concerning the capture of gyrfalcons for commercial sale were modified in 1982 to better manage the harvest of this valuable species.

A forest fire management policy was drafted to reflect the requirements of trappers and the protection of wildlife resources. Bear detection and deterrent research was initiated to study ways to protect industry, and control the expanding kill of nuisance bears.

A wildlife service focus in 1982 was the participation of northern residents in wildlife service programs. Plans for employment and training of assistant wildlife officers were initiated. A secondary focus was on upgrading skills of wildlife officers in areas such as enforcement and administration.

Environmental Services

The primary responsibility of protecting the environment of the Northwest Territories by controlling pollution is accomplished through a sound prevention, monitoring and enforcement program.

During the year, the division was involved in the clean-up of oil spills, clean-up and disposal of hazardous materials, as well as providing advice and assistance to industry, municipalities and the public.

The division administered the Pesticide Ordinance and Scientists Ordinance and licenced most research projects carried out in the Northwest Territories. Efforts were made to ensure that proper community consultation occurred and reports on research were submitted.

A program was introduced to expand divisional presence and to improve pollution response mechanisms throughout the Northwest Territories. Regional departmental staff were in-

involved in the environmental protection field. Planning began for an in-service training program in environmental protection for field staff.

An improved environmental emergency reporting system and corresponding data base was completed in 1982. As well, a review of the Environmental Protection Ordinance was undertaken and consideration is being given to revising this ordinance. The increased use of hazardous materials in the Northwest Territories and its disposal has resulted in a requirement for additional hazardous materials storage space.

Environmental Planning and Assessment

The environmental planning and assessment division was created in the fall of 1981 and operated at full staff since April 1982. Non-renewable resource exploration and development provided the impetus and need to develop an integrated approach to planning and assessment of impacts on renewable resources.

The division serves as the coordinator of the Territorial Government's technical contribution to land use planning.

A study of the major water management issues facing the government was launched. The largest watershed in the north, the Mackenzie River, may be affected by two large-scale hydroelectric projects being proposed on the Liard River in British Columbia and the Slave River in Alberta. These two projects are being assessed for potential environmental damage and presentations are being prepared for the regulatory project approval process.

The division reviewed mining projects in the Mackenzie Mountains and on the Melville Peninsula and advised the interjurisdictional regional environmental review committee about wildlife and watershed concerns. Staff also worked with the federal government on preparation of agreements to protect lands to be crossed by the Norman Wells Pipeline, and on gathering basic wildlife information in areas of potential mineral development in the Mackenzie Mountains.

The division sponsored a workshop on potential effects of the Beaufort Sea hydrocarbon development proposals.

The environmental planning and assessment division coordinated the department's intervention to the National Energy Board on the Arctic Pilot Project. It has been involved in thorough cross-examinations since the formal hearings began in February 1982.



*J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources*



Environmental assessments of aquatic life is one component of the renewable resource technology program at Thebacha College (upper left). Guy Veevee, Lyta Eyyevadlook and Paul Kraft tag caribou on Koukdjuak River near Niko Island. Wildlife officer David Ooloooyuk of Rankin Inlet (centre left). Biologist Sue Fleck monitors the signal from a radio collared wolf. Sadlarena of Spence Bay catches a seal through the ice. Common to the North is the "sik-sik" (lower right).



Energy and Resource Development

Richard Nerysoo, as Minister for Energy and Resource Development, established a major goal of ensuring that NWT residents receive maximum benefits from resource development in the North. This goal is the result of the resource development industry's increasing activity in the NWT. The minister is identifying methods of securing a greater role for the Territorial Government in controlling the pace of resource developments occurring in the NWT.

The Energy and Resource Development Secretariat was formed in October, 1981 reflecting the government's determination to exercise greater responsibility and to ensure participation in resource development decisions. The role of the secretariat is to provide the Executive Committee and the Minister for Energy and Resource Development with a pool of advisors to aid in meeting the energy and resource development priorities of the GNWT. The secretariat is now fully staffed and includes advisors in the areas of energy, resource economy, socio-economics, regional planning and mineral development.

A major accomplishment during 1982 was the preparation of a resource development policy, which the minister presented to the Executive Committee for ratification. The policy covers three major concerns: the inclusion of public participation; the Territorial Government approach for development, including assessment and review; and the need for monitoring.

The policy makes provision for the designation and prioritization of specific areas known as development impact zones. The formation of a DIZ within the area of impact would be representative of the public interests within the zone. An assessment and review process would provide a report that determines public response and identifies the effects of a project. This would include a recommendation for the terms and conditions of project support. The policy states that the NWT Government "will approve a resource development project when its overall economic, social and environmental implications are judged to result in a net benefit to the people of the NWT."

The minister and his colleagues are attempting to ensure that the resource development policy is flexible enough to recognize the importance of the mining industry and its unique characteristics in the NWT. It is likely that the first mining project to be reviewed under the

terms of the resource development policy will be the Amax MacTung project in the Mackenzie Mountain area.

The minister is also pursuing the issue of resource revenue sharing. The Territorial Government is seeking an agreement with the Government of Canada that covers a wide range of resource issues, in order to ensure equitable resource revenue sharing and a stable source of funding.

In seeking an extensive resource management framework, the minister is determined that any agreement signed must be consistent with the Territorial Government's move toward responsible government and should safeguard the interests of aboriginal peoples, recognizing the non-renewable nature of the resources.

Acting on behalf of the Executive Committee, Richard Nerysoo made presentations to the National Energy Board, presenting the government's position on the Arctic Pilot Project. As well, he made presentations to the Public Utilities Board concerning NCPC's proposed rate adjustments, the Special Committee of the Senate on Northern Pipelines, and the Arctic Petroleum Operators Association workshop on northern participation in oil and gas development opportunities.

The Penner Report, the result of hearings by the Sub-Committee on the Northern Canada Power Commission, included recommendations which followed closely those of the Executive Committee presented by Mr. Nerysoo.

The secretariat acted as a coordinator of the Territorial Government's Beaufort Sea environmental assessment review process and also concerning activities of the Beaufort Sea office. It was also assigned to act as coordinator for the assessment of the proposed Slave River Hydro Project, working under the ministerial direction of Richard Nerysoo and his colleague, Arnold McCallum, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism.

Another goal of the Minister for Energy and Resource Development is to ensure NWT residents will be provided with a secure and reasonably priced energy supply in the near future. His contact with federal ministers has contributed to the programs instituted in the NWT by the Government of Canada.

As well, ministerial authority for the Public Utilities Board was transferred to Mr. Nerysoo. He will be reviewing, through the Energy and Resource Development Secretariat, the manner in which the responsibility of the board can be expanded.



A. Zariwuy
Secretary to the
Energy and Resource
Development Secretariat

Resources

The northern affairs program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development plays a role in the management of resources in the Northwest Territories and administers such legislation as the Territorial lands act, arctic waters pollution prevention act, northern inland waters act, oil and gas production and conservation act, and the regulations pertaining to these acts.

Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration, both number of projects and expenditures, declined significantly in 1982 compared to the record highs of 1979, 1980 and 1981.

Weak metal markets and low prices reduced cash flow and hence exploration funds available to mining companies.

The first sign of this decline came with the reduction in prospecting permit applications in January. Industry applications dropped significantly. This was somewhat offset by government applications over Petro Canada's coal leases in the high Arctic.

Eighty-one prospecting permits were issued at the end of January 1982, compared to 73 in 1981. Sixty-two of these were to companies at least indirectly controlled by the Canadian Government. As well, 130 prospecting permits lapsed or were relinquished during 1982, compared to 54 in 1981.

Uranium exploration declined, base metal exploration dropped and precious metal, mainly gold exploration, probably declined also, as gold prices were weaker during the first half of 1982. Fluctuations in market conditions appeared to have the strongest effects on exploration levels.

New mines in 1981 and 1982 included Cullaton Lake and Lupin, small and medium sized gold producers respectively, and Polaris a medium sized base metal (lead-zinc) producer. The Cadillac Mines plant was completed but weak silver prices prevented its operation.

A minor staking rush in the Nahanni area in late August followed release of a Geological Survey of Canada geochemistry open file.

There was extensive coal exploration in the Arctic Islands by Petro Canada, which through a subsidiary also explored much of the same area for metallic minerals. Noranda and Kidd Creek both made interesting, and possibly important, discoveries or drill additions to known deposits in the Slave and Bear structural provinces.

Land Resources

The granting of land use permits, leases and licences to industries and the public is an important component of the land management function. The land use permits, leases and licences specify conditions by which the land may be used.

A lands section assesses initial environmental implications of all land related projects and provides input to the environmental assessment and review process (EARP).

Activity in the Beaufort Sea remained at a level comparable with 1981, although there was a drop in mineral exploration during the 1982 season. Leases and licences continued to be issued for offshore activity.

Land use permits for 1982 are expected to be approximately 75, down from 210 for 1981. The number of land leases expected to be issued for 1982 is approximately 90, down from 127 for 1981.

Forest Resources

The forest resources division is responsible for the development of programs, procedures and guidelines for the protection and management of northern forest resources, including cutting and removal of timber on Territorial lands.

The emphasis in forest resources during 1982 was on completion of the Liard River timber inventory report. Suitable plans were developed for continuation of timber resources inventories in the NWT.

A policy and format for the assessment of timber resources is being formulated by joint efforts between the two Territories and Ottawa.

	1981	1982
Lumber	12,000	8,000
Pulp	1,000	500
Fuelwood	1,500	1,000

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas drilling activities increased significantly in 1982 over the past several years, due to the large number of shallow wells drilled at Norman Wells.

Two wells in the Liard area, one at Big Island for Paramount Resources and the other at Pointed Mountain for Amoco, were scheduled for completion by year end. Esso Resources have two rigs drilling continually in the Norman Wells expansion project. The total number of wells proposed is 153. In addition to the Norman Wells operation, Esso also completed drilling a well at the West Atkinson location, an artificial island in the Beaufort Sea, in May 1982. Another artificial island, Itiyok, will have a well drilled from it and two more wells will also be drilled by Esso in the Atkinson Point area.

Panarctic completed four wells in the Arctic Islands in 1982 and proposed to drill four new wells during the winter of 1982-83.

Gulf had two wells drilled from the Caisson Retained Island at Tarsuit. The second was a directional well. The test results from the original Tarsuit well were favourable with a flow rate of approximately 3500 barrels per day. Gulf is also drilling another well approximately 10km from Tarsuit at the Reggauik location.

Dome is operating three drillships in the Beaufort Sea area. They re-entered four wells which had been suspended from previous years. Test results from Nerlerk M-98 were announced as a 400 barrel per day flow. Dome also spudded a new well at the Aiverk-I-45 location which is located near the Nerlerk Well.

Seismic activities were conducted in the Beaufort Sea, NWT Mainland, Arctic Islands, Davis Strait and the Mackenzie Delta in 1982.

Permits and Licences Issued in 1982

	No. of	Water	No. of	Waste
	Permits	Licences	Permits	Licences
NWT Mainland	25	1,285,771	125	1,285,771
Arctic Islands	145	2,173,721	137	2,173,721
Arctic Coast Shipping	45	2,371,347	50	1,075,000
Total water licence and permits: 415, 5,730,839				

Oil and Gas Production

Norman Wells

Total Oil Production for 1982 to July 30, 1982	99,671.9m ³
Daily Average for 1982	474.63m ³
Daily Average for 1981	474.98m ³
Estimated Oil Production for 1982	173,239.95m ³

Total Gas Production for 1982 to July 30, 1982	30,900,200m ³
Daily Average for 1982	147,143.8m ³
Daily Average for 1981	127,700.0m ³
Estimated Gas Production for 1982	53,707,487.0m ³

Pointed Mountain

Total Gas Production from January 1982 to June 30, 1982	163,270,700m ³
Daily Average for 1982	907,059.44m ³
Daily Average for 1981	961,380.00m ³
Estimated Gas Production for 1982	331,076,535m ³

Water Resources

The granting of water licences and authorizations to both industries and municipalities is an important component of the water management function. The licences and authorizations specify the quantity of water use allowed and the quality of wastewater to be discharged.

The controller of water rights of the NWT Water Board issues authorizations for short term projects (up to 270 days duration), requiring relatively small amounts of water (up to 50,000 gallons per day). In 1982, ninety-nine authorizations were issued.

Large scale projects requiring fresh water are regulated through the issuance of water licences by the NWT Water Board. The water licence specifies the quantity and quality

of water and wastewater to be used and discharged. In 1982, eleven licences were issued by the NWT Water Board and 16 public hearings were held throughout the NWT.

The water resources division works in close cooperation with the water and sanitation division of the Government of the Northwest Territories, and on occasion, provides analytical support services for their water and sanitation program.

An Arctic waters section reviews the environmental implications and monitors all industrial activities in offshore and arctic waters north of the 60th parallel. Proposals from industry are reviewed through a system of community consultation and inter-governmental reviews. Input from the Government of the NWT is through the Arctic water advisory committee (AWAC).

Environmental Assessment

The environmental assessment division is responsible for the implementation of the environmental assessment and review process. EARP requires federal departments and agencies to take environmental matters into account throughout the planning and implementation phases of projects, programs and activities.

The NWT regional office is responsible for the initial environmental evaluation of hydropower developments, water diversion schemes, mining developments and access roads. An advisory committee is employed, with representation from the Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Public concerns and recommendations are considered during the decision making process. A public registry of all projects in the NWT which have been reviewed and which are presently being reviewed is available at the Northern Affairs regional office and appropriate district offices.

Forest Fire Management

During the 1982 fire season, a total of 350 wildfires were reported in the Northwest Territories. Of the 350 fires, 240 were fought; a total of 284,208 hectares were burned.

The 1982 fire season was much different than the previous two fire seasons. Fires were widely scattered throughout the Northwest Territories rather than being confined to relatively small areas. Hazards did not remain for long periods of time at high and extreme levels.

A total of \$7,000,000 was spent during the fire season on fire suppression activities.



Helicopters are used to sling equipment for a radio beacon on the south-east corner of Ellesmere Island to guide ships in Arctic waters.

Esso Resources proceeded with its expansion project at Norman Wells. Rock to be used in construction of artificial islands is shown being dumped into a grizzly, a machine which separates the rock into various sizes. Oil rig ships winter in McKinley Bay, the winter base for Dome Petroleum.



Education



*The Honourable
Dennis Patterson
Minister of Education*

Minister's Report

During the past year, Minister of Education Dennis Patterson continued his involvement with review and reform of education in the Northwest Territories.

In March, the Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on Education presented the results of two and a half years work — their final report: "Learning, Tradition and Change in the Northwest Territories". The report recommended means of improving the education system in order to give people of the communities and regions in the Northwest Territories more control of education. It also recommended establishment of an expanded college system in the Northwest Territories, and suggested means of enhancing teacher orientation, recruitment and training, bilingual and special education.

In May, Mr. Patterson resigned from the committee so that he could concentrate on responding to its recommendations.

The minister appointed a task force on implementation to follow-up on the work of the committee.

In order to make the education system more responsive to northern needs, Mr. Patterson has implemented a number of new programs.

NWT high schools are now offering job-oriented training to allow students to make the transition from academic training to the work force. A comprehensive three year business education course is now being offered in all high schools, with three programs in health, social services and automotive mechanics being offered in Inuvik. In Frobisher Bay, high school students will also be able to take carpentry and general mechanics. In Yellowknife automotives will be available.

Students completing these high school certificate programs will be prepared for basic employment or first year apprenticeship programs in those trades. Over the three years required to phase in the program, it will cost approximately \$3,000,000.

Following motions in the Legislative Assembly in 1981 on the need for greater emphasis on native language development and preservation, language development projects were funded in Fort Providence, Fort Good Hope and Fort MacPherson. In 1982, the minister sponsored two bilingual education conferences in Inuvik and Frobisher Bay to seek further advice on how this challenge could best be met.

Many recommendations were presented on means of developing and enhancing native languages in the NWT. As a result, Mr. Patterson prepared a submission to the Executive Committee for funding indigenous languages development. This submission was approved and \$3,000,000 was committed over a three year period.

Criteria and priorities for consideration in evaluating requests for funding were prepared, based on advice from NWT language experts. A committee was established to review applications to the minister and the minister approved their recommendation on a number of projects which will support language research and program development in all parts of the NWT.

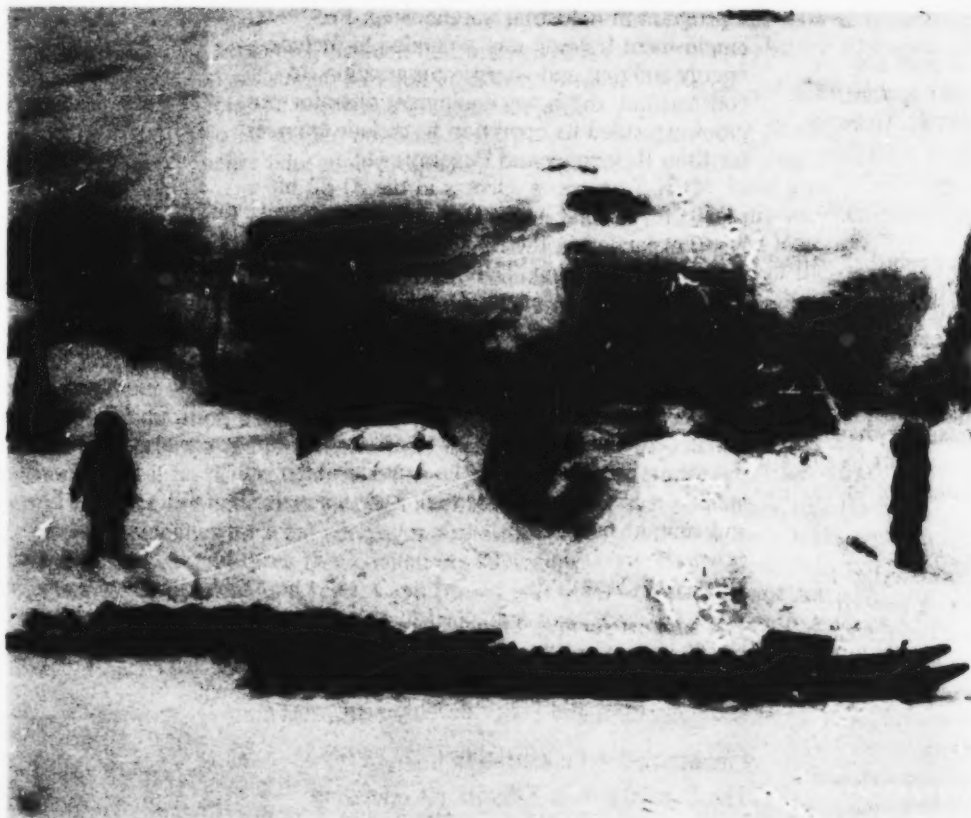
Mr. Patterson was also involved in the co-ordination of training needs for industry. He was involved in negotiations and meetings for the development of the new National Training Act and the department was active on the Norman Wells joint needs assessment committee. The minister played an active role in the Canadian Council of Education Ministers. In 1982 the NWT became a full member of the Canadian Education Association.

Mr. Patterson encouraged communities to develop an active role in education. He approved the establishment of three more local education authorities as education societies. The minister is committed to the concept of devolution of education authority. A new agreement in 1982 with the Rae-Edzo School Society gave the society increased control over the operations of the community's school.

Mr. Patterson also devoted a great deal of attention to final implementation of a new teacher certification program for the Northwest Territories.

The Thebacha College Board of Governors, who come from all walks of life and all parts of the NWT, gained valuable experience over the past year, culminating in the appointment in September of the board's nominee for a new independent board chairman.

In September, Mr. Patterson attended the opening of the Greenland home-rule government's parliament. Meetings with his counterpart, the Minister of Education for Greenland, resulted in plans to co-operate in curriculum development and other common concerns.



Students from Spence Bay build igloos as part of the cultural inclusion program. Home economics is part of the educational curriculum in Rankin Inlet. The new Maani Ulujuk Elementary/Junior High School in Rankin Inlet was completed in the spring of 1982.



Programs and Evaluation

In September, 1982, a new high school certificate program was introduced into schools in Frobisher Bay, Inuvik and Yellowknife. Courses leading to post-secondary training or directly into employment were offered in construction trade areas, business education and community service careers.

Major workshops were held in Frobisher Bay and Inuvik to lay the groundwork for further development of native language education in schools. The Executive Committee allotted additional funding for this development. Community groups and education authorities interested in research and development in their native languages are submitting proposals to a ministers review committee for the use of these funds.

In other curriculum areas, priorities were placed on development of learning materials for science, social studies and English. A revised home economics program with teacher resource guides was completed. Work on student assessment in mathematics, and special exercises for remedial education culminated in several publications of assistance to teachers.

Progress was made in the development and acquisition of audio-visual learning materials. Group purchases of materials between regional offices and the programs branch resulted in considerable savings and led to improvements in media services not only to the Department of Education, but to other departments.

Adult Vocational Training Programs

With the establishment of Thebacha College in Fort Smith, a new dimension was created in the area of trades training and post-secondary education within the NWT. A Board of Governors was appointed in February 1982. The board is firmly in place, and has begun the process of developing the first fully accredited college of the NWT from the former Adult Vocational Training Centre.

Two-year diploma programs were expanded to include public and business administration and social service worker programs. The first students of these disciplines enrolled in September, 1982. The area of apprenticeship training in Fort Smith was expanded to include

a program in industrial warehousing. Pre-employment training was expanded to include energy auditing and energy conservation. In construction, the heavy equipment operator program expanded its operation to include trainees for Esso Resources and Panarctic Oil.

TUK Tech was a success in the 81-82 off-season for drilling in the Beaufort Sea and is being expanded in the 82-83 season. Over 60 students are training. TUK Tech is a joint venture of Thebacha College, Dome Petroleum and Canada Employment and Immigration.

The physical plan of the Fort Smith campus was upgraded as renovations to Breynat Hall were completed in October, 1982. A study was initiated by the Board of Governors to plan for the future development of the campus which will include recreational, residential, instructional and support facilities.

Support Services

The support services branch is responsible for the higher education program, finance, statistics, capital planning, personnel, teacher certification, and legislation and policy development.

Finance and Administration

The Department of Education's operating budget for the fiscal year 1982-83 was \$62,921,000. This O and M budget was broken down into six major activities.

Administration	\$ 8,099,000
Schools	42,579,000
Continuing Education	2,402,000
College Programs	5,961,000
Residences	3,880,000

The Department of Education also received \$15,727,000 in capital funds through the 1982-83 estimates.

Construction Program

Maani Ulujuk Elementary Junior High School in Rankin Inlet was completed in the spring of 1982, as was the new William McDonald Junior High School in Yellowknife. Three classrooms on the second floor of the Gjoa Haven School were also completed. The new Lac La Martre School was completed in the fall. New schools for Norman Wells and Clyde River are under construction with completion expected early 1983 and late 1983 respectively.

Planning, site investigation and design are currently underway for new schools in Fort Franklin, Sanikiluaq, Snowdrift and the Hay River Indian Reserve. The same is true for the proposed Keewatin Education Centre to be located in Rankin Inlet.



B. Lewis
Deputy Minister
Education

Education Personnel

In 1982, education personnel included 625 teacher positions, 143 classroom assistants, 36 adult educators, 3 home management educators, 48 vocational education instructors. There were also 10 trainee positions and 10 graduates of the teacher education program.

Legislation and Policy Development

No major changes to the Education Ordinance were proposed during 1982. However, in response to requests from local education authorities, an amendment was enacted which will permit flexibility in setting the length of the school year. Although schools will normally be in session for a minimum of 190 days in the academic year, the Minister of Education may prescribe a lesser number of days if he receives a request from a local education authority and if he decides that a shorter school year would enhance the education program in that district.

Policy guidelines for local education authorities were further developed and three new community education societies were created: Pond Inlet, Cape Dorset and Ikluit (Frobisher Bay). Of the 60 education districts that now exist, two are operated by autonomous boards of educa-

tion, 10 have semi-autonomous education societies and 45 have advisory education committees.

Higher Education

A new Student Financial Assistance Ordinance in effect for school year 1982-83 features a variety of sponsorship such as: basic grant, basic and supplementary grant, mature student grants, scholarship, priority occupations, and NWT student loan.

As of the end of August 1982, there was a total enrolment of 408 students, showing an increase of 25% over the previous year. The new program of assistance is accessible to a wider variety of students.

At the July, 1982 meeting of the Student Grants and Bursaries Board sponsorship was awarded to 165 technical students and 243 higher education students. Sponsorship was distributed as follows:

Basic grant only	50
Basic and supplementary grants	75
Grandfathered students	110
Basic and NWT student loan	99
Mature student grants	15
NWT student loans	59

Northwest Territories School Enrolment 1973/74 to 1982/83

1973-74	11 992
1974-75	12 504
1975-76	12 186
1976-77	12 958
1977-78	12 711
1978-79	12 766
1979-80	12 464
1980-81	12 484
1981-82	12 567
1982-83	12 731

School Enrolment

Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Special	Total
1982	1215	1511	1611	1460	1290	1145	1028	873	801	609	537	383	258	9	12,731
1981	1088	1526	1509	1339	1367	1141	965	986	807	664	505	364	248	56	12,567

Information

Formation of a language bureau and completion of a satellite communications program were major accomplishments of the Department of Information during 1982.

The department is responsible for programs designed to inform residents of the Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada about the programs and services of the Government of the Northwest Territories. It provides native language services for the government, as well as central public affairs, audio visual, printing, graphic design and publishing services.

The department reports to the Commissioner and the Hon. Dennis Patterson reports to the Legislative Assembly on the department.

Language Bureau

The language bureau resulted from priorities set in the area of language and culture by the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Committee and reflects the government's desire to communicate in all native languages of the Northwest Territories.

It was established through a reorganization of the department's interpreter-translator corps, a section of the department that had served the needs of Inuit residents of the North since 1972.

When fully operational, the bureau will be structured to provide interpreting and translating services and audio-visual communications in five Dene languages in addition to the two main Inuit languages.

The bureau will also undertake linguistic research, making use of micro computer data bases in networks to word bank, word process and publish native language word equivalent lists. Audio-visual materials will be used to communicate government information to Dene audiences where written forms of the languages are not as prevalent as in Inuktitut.

Delivery systems are being designed to ensure local communities will have the necessary monitors and playback facilities to use the bureau's program packages.

The Dene section of the Language Bureau began a five-month training program in mid-September under training officer Louise Nicklen and bureau chief Frank Cserepy.

In addition, bureau staff undertook a review to identify total involvement in various agencies and organizations, inside and outside of government, in the area of language and culture. The step is necessary to provide better overall coordination of language programs.

In support of the program, as much operating money as possible from other activities in

the department were redirected to the language bureau. When operational, the department's public affairs unit, particularly its audio-visual section, will lend its professional expertise to ensure a high level of communications programming can take place within the bureau.

A major effort and investment was also made to develop a comprehensive and continuing training program for all language bureau staff. When completed, the program will ensure continuity and consistency of training opportunities and stimulate development of a high degree of professional opportunity within the interpreter-communicator profession.

The training program is being developed in consultation with outside agencies (Dene Nation representatives and Inuit interpreters and linguists). It itemizes the various functions of an interpreter-communicator and develops logical career paths within the organization. It will also address and chart a path for interpreter-communicators who reach a senior level within the bureau and wish to move on to management positions.

The program is being designed to ensure its adaptability to regional implementation within government and also for organizations or groups outside government.

Phase two of the work was completed and the third and final stage — development of manuals, instructional materials and course outlines — is proceeding with the bulk of the work scheduled to take place during the current year.

Northern Communications Program

During 1982, four communities received satellite receiving and broadcasting equipment through the department's northern communications program. Whale Cove, Paulatuk and Rae Lakes received regional radio and television service and Wrigley received television facilities.

This completed the major capital portion of the department's program, with 20 communities throughout the NWT being provided with radio and television service since the communications program began in 1978.

The department will continue to fund maintenance and servicing of the equipment to ensure it remains in good working order.

All communities in the NWT between 150 and 500 population now have radio and television under the department's program and all communities over 500 population are directly serviced by the CBC. Some of the remaining eight communities under 150 population have



Art Sorenson
Director of Information

requested that the Territorial Government extend its program to provide them with facilities and the matter will be considered by the Executive.

The Department of Information has also actively encouraged the development of local radio stations as valuable communications vehicles at the community level. At 14 of the 20 communities where the department has installed equipment, local radio societies have taken advantage of the radio transmitter available to tie in their own radio station. Local programming is then provided in native languages. The department also has a community radio grant program to assist local radio stations with operating costs.

Public Affairs

During the year, departmental public affairs officers prepared about 300 press releases and 100 public service announcements for television, along with a variety of brochures, posters and pamphlets for client departments.

One of the major tasks of the audio-visual unit was to design and establish a video production system and a training program to teach newly-arrived Dene interpreter-communicators how to use the medium themselves to communicate in their own native languages to residents of Dene communities.

Publications and Production

A new publications catalogue was published in 1982, incorporating International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) for all government publications. This will allow easier access to government publications by both members of the public and libraries and research centres.

The design section worked closely with government departments, agencies and regional offices on production of a great variety of material describing policies, programs and services. Examples included newsletters, pamphlets, reports and posters on health promotion, renewable resources (particularly Arctic wildlife), economic development services to business and apprenticeship training, scientific and statistical reports, regional budget books for the Baffin and Keewatin.

Major campaigns included production of information material in conjunction with the constitutional development forums, material on the impact of division prior to the plebiscite on division, and production co-ordination for the extensive report of the Special Committee on Education.

Publications were produced on the priorities of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the resource development policy. A new government grants and loans booklet was also published, providing up to date information on all types of assistance available to NWT residents.



Mikle Langenhan operates a micro computer which has Inuktitut syllabics capability. A new Dene Section of the Language Bureau began training in 1982. Shown left to right are Dene interpreter/communicators: Margaret Mackenzie, Snookie Catholique,

Eleanor Bran, Margaret Leishman (back row); Mary Rose Drygeese, Tony Buggins, Lucy Yakeleya (front).



Social Services



*The Honourable
Kane Tologanak
Minister of
Social Services
Minister of Health*

Minister's Report

Kane Tologanak's continuing interest in the well-being of Northwest Territories' communities has been a considerable asset in his current position of Minister of Social Services. Mr. Tologanak's concern for the needs of northerners resulted in initiatives in several Department of Social Services' divisions since his appointment as minister on July 1, 1982.

Procedures were implemented for devolution of social service programs to communities and an interdepartmental working group was developed to coordinate programs providing financial support to hunters and trappers. Mandatory child abuse reporting legislation was introduced. Several educational programs were held during Alcohol Awareness Week.

During 1982 the Department of Social Services increased social assistance rates by 10% and also increased the NWT senior citizens supplementary benefit.

A review of the corrections officer training program showed that the program has been successful in providing a small number of well trained, capable native northerners to staff correctional centres. In several cases corrections staff moved on to other careers in social services.

The department's efforts in training and providing educational opportunities for locally hired staff has resulted in several graduates from university and community college programs resuming their work as community social service workers.

Several communities have entered into discussions about devolution of social services with the staff of the department. In order to provide direction in handling the devolution process, Mr. Tologanak issued a procedure to be followed and distributed it to communities and staff.

During the past year, the Department of Social Services was involved in planning for the impact of resource development on the delivery of social services. Departmental staff were involved with the development of the resource development policy and guidelines, terms and conditions for major developments, and identifying the effects that major resource developments could have on the delivery of social service programs.

The department opened an office in Norman Wells to serve the needs of the town and surrounding area impacted by the development of the Norman Wells-Zama Lake pipeline. Analysis of possible development in the Beaufort Sea in-

dicates that considerable dollar and many-year resources will be required to deliver basic social service programs in the Mackenzie Delta area over the next several years.

The need for additional resources to carry out basic social programs in a time of financial restraint will be a major challenge for the department in the next few years.

Alcohol and Drug Program

In 1982 alcohol and drug abuse continued to be a major problem throughout the NWT. The staff of the alcohol and drug division provided communities with continuing support, training and education to help combat these problems.

Of particular concern is the apparent increase of drug abuse among students. The alcohol and drug staff, working with the Department of Education, prepared information packages and kits for students, teachers and parents.

The two major treatment centres of the Northwest Territories, at Inuvik and Yellowknife, continued to offer a wide variety of programs including detoxification, 28-day residential treatment, outreach, spouse awareness, individual follow up, youth counselling, family counselling, community awareness, and 'women and addiction' awareness.

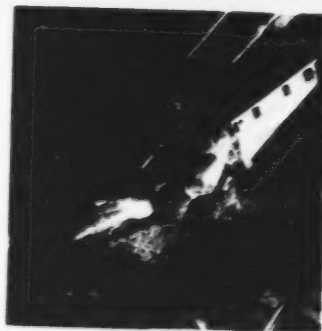
The Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council expressed concern about training for community alcohol projects. Department of Social Services alcohol and drug staff and National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program staff formed a joint training division which during 1982 began the extensive training needed by community projects.

The problem that alcohol and drug abuse poses to the work place received increased attention during the past year through the employee assistance program. Realizing that dependency on alcohol is a problem that is both preventable and treatable, this program provides training to government and private industry employers in recognizing and dealing with alcohol problems. The program also provides consultative and referral services required by employees suffering from alcohol and drug problems.

During 1982, the NWT Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council renewed funding for 13 alcohol and drug community programs, including one new project at Rae.



High school students in Yellowknife attended a workshop on alcohol and drug abuse conducted by Northern Addiction Services. Sapujjiit is an active alcohol and drug abuse project in Rankin Inlet. Shown at the Sapujjiit office are Larry Ussak, Susan Makpa and Lucien Taparti. Inmates of South Mackenzie Correctional Centre work on a fishing boat on Great Slave Lake.



Corrections

Sustained overcrowding in institutes, record inmate population peaks and the handling of large numbers of short term prisoners presented major challenges to the corrections division in 1982.

The NWT has the highest rate of institutionalization of offenders of any province or territory in Canada. This fact, combined with shortage of space in NWT institutions, resulted in an increased emphasis on probation, community service orders and other alternatives to incarceration.

In both institutional and community corrections, Arctic House, Dechinta Society, Seventh Step Society, and many citizen probation volunteers, made major contributions by providing care and supervision to people who have come into conflict with the law. Inmates and probationers became increasingly involved in community service and restitution projects. Wilderness programs, education, and life skills training, were used to provide inmates with skills appropriate to the North, and encourage self-reliance and responsibility.

Family Children's Services

In 1982, the trend continued for older children to come into care under the supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare, due to behaviour problems, handicapping conditions or delinquencies. Selected receiving homes were changed from residences providing short term care for young children to residences providing care and supervision of older, difficult to manage children.

Mandatory child abuse reporting legislation was introduced in 1982. This legislation provides protection from prosecution to anyone who, in good faith, notifies the department that a child may require protection. The legislation requires that professionals and lay people report suspected neglect or abuse to the department.

The Hay River, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson Dene Bands, with financial and other assistance from the Department of Social Services, organized summer camps for young people. These camps provide young people with constructive activities during the summer school recess when juvenile delinquency tends to peak.

The family and children's services division is engaged in extensive planning for the smooth implementation of federal young offender's legislation. This legislation will be implemented gradually, allowing for the development of new facilities and resources as they are needed.

Aged and Handicapped

During 1982, the department expanded its support of community groups providing services to handicapped persons. Of particular importance was a workshop presented in Rae-Edzo: "blindness is everyone's concern". This workshop, presented by the Canadian Institute of the Blind, was made possible through the cooperation and involvement of many agencies and individuals.

A wide variety of programs were undertaken by various departmentally funded groups throughout the NWT including: the Inuvik Council for Disabled, the NWT Council for Disabled, the Yellowknife Association for Mentally Retarded and the Mental Health Association. These groups helped people suffering from handicaps to lead more independent lives.

Needs assessments were completed in communities to determine requirements for services to senior citizens. As the population of aged increases additional resources and services will be required. Planning for future needs is being undertaken.

Financial Assistance Programs

A thorough analysis of food costs in communities across the Territories resulted in a shift of several communities from one scale of food assistance to another. This allowed social workers to issue greater amounts of financial assistance for food when necessary.

Food rates were increased by 10% in May, 1982 to help people on social assistance cope with increased living costs experienced throughout the NWT. Senior citizens were assisted by an increase in the Northwest Territories supplementary benefit from \$50./month to \$75./month and the social assistance 'incidental' allowance was increased to \$125./month.

Financial assistance expenditures increased by 6.5% to \$7.4 million in the past year, of which 20% went to disabled or ill individuals, 19% to single parents with young children, 31% to unemployed persons, and 19% to supplement the income of low wage earners. Approximately 6,500 persons were helped each month through the financial assistance program.



P. Moody
Deputy Minister
Social Services
and Health

Minister's Report

The Department of Health was under the direction of Arnold McCallum as minister up until July 1, 1982 when the portfolio transferred to Kane Tologanak.

Under their direction, the department was involved in several major initiatives, including presentation of new legislation on the practice of medicine in the Territories, completion of an Inuvik health study, establishment of contractual arrangements for the Frobisher Bay Hospital and the staffing of physician positions, provision of health services to the communities of Tungsten and Pine Point, and development of the NWT position on a proposed new Canada Health Act.

The minister introduced the revised Medical Professions Ordinance to bring into line rules governing the granting of licences and permits to practise medicine in the Northwest Territories.

The Inuvik health study, which reviewed health services in the Inuvik region, was completed and the final report presented to community representatives in Inuvik during September, 1982. Discussions at that time led to the formation of a follow-up team to deal with specific recommendations.

The Frobisher Bay Hospital was transferred through a contractual arrangement to the Government of the NWT on December 4. A local board of management will operate this facility. Plans are underway for the transfer of the Baffin nursing stations to the Territorial Government by the same contractual arrangement.

The department reached an agreement to staff the 18 physician positions across the Northwest Territories on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada.

The minister agreed to the provision of health services through the Department of Health for the communities of Tungsten and Pine Point. Previous to this decision, health services in both communities were provided either directly or through funding from mining corporations.

The department received funding approval of \$424,000, from the federal minister of Health and Welfare Canada for a project to produce a health curriculum guide for NWT schools over the next 3½ years.

The minister was also active in discussions leading to the new Canada Health Act. This federal legislation replaces the existing legislation pertaining to hospital and medical care insurance.

Health Information and Promotion

The Department of Health continued development of a comprehensive health information and promotion program. Increased utilization of the Dr. Otto Schaefer Health Resource Centre/Library by health and allied professionals, volunteer agencies, and the general public led to the creation of a librarian position to manage operations. The resource centre was jointly funded by the Territorial and Federal governments.

The Department of Health initiated and jointly produced with medical services branch, Health and Welfare Canada, a breast-feeding sound-on-slide show in English and Dogrib, two nutrition TV spots, as well as several posters and pamphlets on health related topics.

The Rae-Edzo health committee was funded for a third year by the Department of Health and Health and Welfare Canada, allowing community health awareness campaigns to continue. The committee's focus expanded in 1982 to include the promotion of prenatal care, breastfeeding, care of the elderly, child safety, and dental hygiene. The department's Native health promotion advisor worked to improve communications with the Dene Nation in order to gain a better understanding of Native health promotion needs.

The design and format of Healthbeat newsletter was improved. The newsletter provides professionals in the field with an up to date account of the Department of Health's activities. Two issues of the Kitikmeot health care newsletter kept residents abreast of progress of the Kitikmeot health study follow-up committee.

A mortality study of burns and drowning among NWT youth up to 19 years of age was completed as part of the department's participation in a federal/provincial working group on child safety. A survey of the smoking habits of NWT school children began in support of the federal "Towards A Generation of Non-Smokers" program.

Health Manpower Planning

The intention of the agreement with Health and Welfare Canada designating responsibility for staffing of physicians with the Territorial Government is to provide residents of the NWT with consistent and adequate physician manpower.

The Department of Health will employ 18 physicians in six northern communities: Inuvik, Cambridge Bay, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Rae-Edzo, and Frobisher Bay. The Territorial responsibility for manpower planning will continue to increase in 1983. The emphasis of the program will be development of recruitment strategies which support the objectives of retaining physicians in the north.

Training

The Department of Health continued to fund students pursuing health careers for which there is a demand in the NWT. Seven students were awarded bursaries in 1982.

The bursary program helps to alleviate health manpower shortages in the Northwest Territories and encourages health workers to obtain additional skills.

Family Life Education

The Department of Health's family life education project is funded by the family planning division of Health and Welfare Canada.

The emphasis of the project is on provision of clinically accurate information to health professionals and the

general public on topics related to family life. Public service announcements were provided for radio and television, articles published in the local print media and material made available through the Dr. Otto Schaefer Health Resource Centre. Workshops were co-ordinated in NWT communities on topics such as birth planning, sexually transmitted diseases, family communication patterns and child development.

A physician epidemiologist and medical specialists in obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics assisted in a research study of the incidence of congenital anomalies in the NWT. Research of adolescent pregnancy in the NWT will begin in early 1983.

Work began on the design of an education program for the communities of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley, and Fort Simpson to help deal with the social and cultural impact of development during the construction of the Norman Wells pipeline.

Insured Services

The department administered a broad range of insured services including medical care, hospital care, pharmacare, medical travel, and other supplementary benefits.

In 1982, the Yellowknife Detoxication Unit of Northern Addiction Services came fully on stream as a Territorial Hospital Insurance Service (T.H.I.S.) funded program. The detox unit provides a high standard of addiction treatment to residents referred from across the NWT. The Department of Health has also received enquiries from several regional centres regarding the establishment of detoxication programs in communities.

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is a modern, accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing in-patient care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), out-patient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, social services and doctors offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Accreditation for the Fort Smith Health Centre was renewed in 1982.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is a modern accredited health centre operated through a board of management, serving residents from the southern Great Slave Lake area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence.

The facilities provide in-patient and emergency services, home care, public and environmental health, social services and doctors offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physi-

cian services are provided through the Hay River Medical Clinic.

Accreditation for the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital was renewed in 1982.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is a modern accredited 72 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, providing a wide variety of in-patient services. Approximately half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

The hospital has on staff medical specialists in the areas of orthopedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, and psychiatry. Through a contract with the federal medical services branch, these specialists regularly visit major communities in the Western Arctic.

In the area of rehabilitation medicine, the hospital has organized occupational therapy, physiotherapy, audiology and speech therapy programs. The Stanton regional laboratory provides basic laboratory services for specimens referred in from other hospitals and nursing stations.

The hospital has developed a psychiatric program which serves Yellowknife and major centres in the Fort Smith, Central Arctic and Inuvik regions. The psychiatric team is made up of two psychiatrists, a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker.

Planning is underway for construction of a new facility in Yellowknife. The facility will provide 115 acute care and 20 extended/chronic care beds, as well as expanded diagnostic and treatment services. It is anticipated that in March 1983, design of the new hospital will be completed and that construction will begin in the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Accreditation for the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital was renewed in 1982.

Frobisher Bay Hospital

The Frobisher Bay General Hospital is a modern accredited hospital providing 35 acute beds and servicing the health care needs of all Baffin region communities.

After the hospital was transferred by contract in December to the Government of the NWT, the Territorial Government appointed an 11 member board of management with broad representation from the Baffin region to assume full responsibility for the delivery of treatment services and day to day operations. The hospital was renamed the Baffin Regional Hospital.

Accreditation for the Frobisher Bay General Hospital was renewed in 1982.

Medical Transportation

The Winnipeg Medical Boarding Home purchased by the Department of Health has been operating successfully since opening on December 1, 1981. In 1982 all major renovations to the rooms were completed. Residents of the Keewatin region receiving medical care in Winnipeg have

expressed satisfaction with the services provided by the home.

The Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Social Services and Health and Welfare Canada, completed the final draft of a new medical travel policy for the NWT. The policy was trial tested in the Baffin region and is in the early stages of implementation in the other regions. The policy streamlines administrative procedures and will alleviate recurring problems that have occasionally resulted in less than adequate service to NWT residents.

NWT Health Care Plan

The NWT health care plan provides medical care and hospital insurance to eligible NWT residents with no premiums payable. In addition, certain specified conditions not insured under the plan are covered by other programs.

Supplementary health programs are designed to provide financial assistance, beyond the scope of the health care plan, for residents eligible under specific diseases. Subsidized medical travel programs provide for transportation costs to NWT residents of "other" status that do not have this provision through employee benefits. A pharmacare program is also available to provide payment of certain prescription drugs listed in the NWT pharmacare formulary for senior citizens, treaty Indians, Inuit and NWT residents eligible under the supplementary health program.

Medical Care Plan

The Medical Care Plan provides payment for insured services at 100% of the approved fee schedule of the province/territory within Canada in which the service was rendered. All persons registered under the NWT health care plan were eligible for benefits under medicare.

The plan covers all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home; and certain surgical-dental procedures medically required to be performed in a hospital. Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services, and complete maternity care are also provided.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of Medicare were as follows:

1981/82	
\$	%
3,117,000	60.8
893,000	17.4
4,010,000	78.2
640,000	12.5
177,000	3.4
87,000	1.3
89,000	1.3
112,000	2.2
19,000	.4
12,000	.5
24,000	.5
1,120,000	21.8
5,130,000	100.0

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The NWT hospital insurance plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly.

The NWT hospital insurance plan provides coverage for a broad range of medically necessary in-patient and out-patient services.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of T.H.I.S. were as follows:

1981/82	
\$	%
3,807,000	18.8
10,458,000	50.5
14,365,000	69.3
30,000	.1
126,000	.6
2,922,000	14.0
32,000	.2
2,062,000	9.9
308,000	1.5
856,000	4.1
35,000	.2
5,000	.1
6,377,000	30.7
20,742,000	100.0

Federal Health Services

The Department of National Health and Welfare, through the medical services branch, assists the Territorial Government in the administration of health ordinances and operates health facilities throughout the Territories.

Included in these facilities are 39 nursing stations, eight health centres, six health stations, two cottage hospitals and two general hospitals. In addition to these federal facilities, there are three general hospitals under the direct supervision of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board.

Medical care is an insured service of the Territorial Government provided by private practitioners in Yellowknife, Hay River and by medical officers and consultants of the Department of National Health and Welfare elsewhere. Medical officers of health, public health nurses, environmental health officers and community health representatives are employed by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dental care is provided through private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River and full-time government employed dentists and dental therapists located throughout the Northwest Territories.

Health Statistics

The birth rate in the NWT for 1981 was 27.3 per 1000 population. 99.5% of Indians, 99.8% of Inuit and 99.8% of others were born either in a hospital or a nursing station. There was no recorded maternal death in 1981.

During 1981, there were 198 recorded deaths in the Northwest Territories. This gives an overall crude death rate (i.e. total deaths per 1000 population) of 4.3.

The infant mortality rate (death under one year of age per 1000 live births) was 20.8. This rate is lower than

previous years but still remains a problem and reflects the conditions influenced by an extreme climate, isolation, rugged terrain and changing lifestyles.

Tuberculosis incidence was at a rate of 59.02 per 100,000 population, the lowest ever recorded in the Northwest Territories, but still substantially higher than the national rate in Canada. There were 27 new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis in the Northwest Territories in 1981.

Accidents, injury and violence cause the highest percentage of death in the NWT with suicide, asphyxia, fire, drowning, exposure, firearms, motor vehicles, falls, overdoses and industrial the leading causes in the group, in that order.

Centers of Death During 1999		
Center of Death	Number	Percentage
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2	1.5
Neoplasms	89	68.7
Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases	3	2.4
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	1	.8
Mental Disorders	1	.8
Respiratory Diseases and Insect Bites	1	.8
Diseases of the Circulatory System	20	15.7
Diseases of the Digestive System	10	8.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System	5	3.9
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	3	2.4
Congenital Anomalies	2	1.6
Causes Unclassified in Previous Period	61	48.0
Supernatural, Unknown, and Miscellaneous Causes	15	12.0
Unlabeled	10	8.0
Total	130	100.0



Baffin Regional Hospital which was turned over to the Territorial Government.

Local Government



*The Honourable
James Wah-Shee
Minister of
Local Government*

Minister's Report

There were some changes in the organization of the Department of Local Government in 1982. A new division was formed to bring together all the elements in headquarters which are involved in the planning and physical development of communities, and a new advisory group in the directorate now provides support to Minister James Wah-Shee in policy development and legislative matters. Overall, there was a reduction in the number of divisions in the department and there was a shift of resources from headquarters to the regions.

The department worked with a committee of the mayors of the tax-based municipalities to rewrite the Municipal Ordinance. Still being discussed, is the need to replace the Municipal Ordinance with something more suitable for the hamlets. There was a revival of a proposal by the Baffin Regional Council that there should be a separate ordinance for hamlets — municipalities which are not tax-based. Discussions will be held with the regions and communities before new legislation is put forward.

Several communities in the Mackenzie Valley are negotiating individual community government agreements with the Territorial Government. These are communities, for the most part, which are seeking ways to involve the band council in municipal government. In the long run, it should be possible to absorb the principles of Dene local government, which are embodied in these agreements, into legislation. The vehicle could be a Community Government Ordinance. Communities are seeking a way out of the rivalry between settlement and band councils which dissipated peoples' efforts.

The minister is signatory to a memorandum of understanding between COPE and the Government of the NWT on the establishment of a Western Arctic Regional Municipality. Arising out of a motion sponsored in the Legislative Assembly by Nellie Cournoyea, MLA for the Western Arctic, the memorandum of understanding sets up a task force which will bring to the Legislative Assembly a proposal for a Western Arctic Regional Municipality which has the support of the communities. The task force will be assisted by a joint working group of COPE and Territorial Government officials, and by an advisory group of MLAs.

The minister gave support and encouragement for the formation of regional councils in Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions, and for tribal councils which are developing in the Mackenzie Valley (Deh Cho in Mackenzie Liard and the Dogrib Council in Rae-Lac La Martre). Legisla-

tion to recognize the aims and objectives of some of these bodies will be considered by the Assembly by 1983.

Construction of community recreation facilities continued to be a priority in the department, with a new arena opened in Yellowknife, community hall and municipal office complexes completed in Fort Good Hope and Rae Lakes, and construction underway in Cape Dorset, Fort Resolution and Sachs Harbour. An ambitious program of construction is planned for the next five years based on a new facilities assistance policy approved by the Executive Committee.

A high priority for the Minister of Local Government is the development of safe and sanitary community environments for the people of the Northwest Territories. In 1982, the minister released a major publication entitled "Community Water and Sanitation Services Northwest Territories 1981". This document illustrates the progress which has been made since 1960.

Capital investment to date in water and sanitation infrastructure is valued at \$186.2 million; a further \$70.5 million will be required to bring services up to an acceptable standard in all the communities. At the present rate of investment this could take another eight years and might contribute to a successful conclusion for the United Nations International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

At the Legislative Assembly session in November, the minister announced a revised land valuation policy which effectively reduces the cost of land, particularly to private homeowners in the smaller communities, and introduces a consistent pricing policy for the sale and lease of Commissioner's land throughout the NWT.

Municipal Affairs

A new unconditional grant formula for tax-based municipalities was welcomed by local councils, as it recognized the ability to raise local revenues while taking into account the variance in the actual expense of providing municipal type services in different areas of the NWT. The change in the municipal grant structure from conditional to unconditional is supportive of local decision-making and the autonomy of municipal corporations.

As a further assist to local taxpayers, the homeowner's property tax rebate program was

increased to \$300. for resident homeowners in a city, town or village and to \$75. for residents in other areas where the level of taxation is comparatively low.

The incorporation of the communities of Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset as hamlets brought the total number of incorporated municipalities in the NWT to 33. The administration of these municipalities is enhanced by the municipal administration training program. The program is designed to train and certify municipal administrative staff. To date there have been 44 graduates in the introductory level, 30 in the intermediate level, and 17 in the university level. Enrollment in current training programs is high.

Two other training programs were introduced dealing with a three day advanced seminar in municipal management and a five day staff training event entitled "Introduction to Local Government".

Community Planning and Development

With the department's assistance, Yellowknife, Pine Point and Hay River undertook major planning studies, culminating in new plans for each of these centres in 1982. In response to developing pressures created by intensive resource development activity in Tuktoyaktuk and Norman Wells, detailed planning investigations were initiated to prepare new plans for these communities. Work continued in preparing and finalizing development plans for the communities of Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Fort Norman, Fort Liard, Jean Marie River, Snare Lake and Coppermine.

As the first essential step toward defining community plans to guide future development, initial planning workshops were held with the communities of Arctic Bay, Pangnirtung and Snowdrift.



M. Moore
Deputy Minister
Local Government

Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Tax-Based Municipalities/ As at December 31, 1981



Total Revenue \$18,561,371



Total Expenditure \$18,137,948

1. Environmental Division 6.62% \$4,279
2. Public Health 2% \$462,470

Total Population 22,885 Total Taxable Assessment \$214,943,542

The first stage of a major study to define a new planning ordinance was completed. Functional problems with the existing legislation were examined and opportunities for new directions in land use regulation and control identified.

It is anticipated that all outstanding projects under the land assembly program will be completed within two years. Numerous site development, land development and road construction projects were carried out in conjunction with local communities and regional offices.

An extensive upgrading of the sewage lagoon in the town of Inuvik was one of the more substantial projects carried out under the water and sanitation program.

Improvements in community fire safety arrangements were completed in 18 communities. These replaced systems which did not function properly, or introduced systems in communities which previously did not have a fire alerting system.

A unique community centre project was completed at Rae Lakes. Essentially all construction was undertaken by the people of Rae Lakes. The federal Department of Health and Welfare participated in this project which included a multi-purpose community hall, community offices and a nursing station.

Land and Assessment

Considerable effort was spent in 1982 attending to the development boom and resultant demand for serviceable lots in Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk. A major land acquisition was completed to obtain more residential land in Norman Wells by relocating the upper air station in that community.

A grant of easement was made to Interprovincial Pipe Line (NW) Ltd., for Commissioner's lands crossed by the Norman Wells pipeline.

An additional 10 communities were added to the 1982 assessment roll and all mines in the NWT were re-assessed for the 1983 taxation year. The DEW Line sites and the recreational areas will also be assessed and added to the 1982 headquarters roll. Thirty-seven annual assessments were completed in various regions along with seven tax-based communities, the C.N.R. microwave sites, lodges, the NWT highway system and the federal government national parks.

Community Airports

A joint Territorial/Federal program continued to bring improved airports and aviation support services to communities in the Northwest Territories.

Runway construction was completed at Repulse Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, Fort Liard, Fort Norman and Wrigley, and air terminals were constructed at Repulse Bay, Spence Bay and Fort Norman. Spence Bay, Broughton Island, Pangnirtung, Sanikiluaq and Whale Cove received improved runway lighting systems.

Preliminary planning and design is well underway for the construction and completion of airports at Pelly Bay,

Paulatuk, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Lac La Martre, Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Fort Providence and Snowdrift.

With safety forming an integral part of airport operations, emergency services vehicles were delivered to Sanikiluaq, Pond Inlet, Broughton Island, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove and Spence Bay.

The airport staff training program, through three formal courses at the Thebacha College in Fort Smith, successfully placed 16 Northerners as certified observer/communicators. In addition three regional workshops were held for current airport employees in the Inuvik, Keewatin and Baffin regions to reinforce and review observer/communicator duties.

The Arctic airports policy is being reviewed by Transport Canada. A proposal to transfer full program responsibility to the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories is awaiting a decision by the federal cabinet.

Sport and Recreation

New recreation staff positions were established in the Fort Smith and Kitikmeot regions. Decentralization of division programs and services can be fully implemented with recreation staff now in each region. Regional staff will place particular emphasis in 1983 on developing community recreation programs, improving community recreation facilities and training recreation leaders.

Northern Games were held in Coppermine and Rankin Inlet, and Fort Smith hosted the Dene Games. Plans are underway for a winter Northern Games in the Inuvik region and Baffin organizers hope to hold their first regional games next summer.

The seventh Arctic Winter Games at Fairbanks, Alaska, involved over 300 NWT athletes. Regional and territorial trials in 15 sports involved nearly 1500 participants vying for a place on the NWT team. Plans are now underway for the 1984 Arctic Winter Games to be held in Yellowknife, as well as the upcoming Jeux Canada 1983 Winter Games in Saquenay-Lac St. Jean, Quebec.

Sport North added two new member organizations, canoeing and orienteering, bringing their total number of member sport organizations to 28.

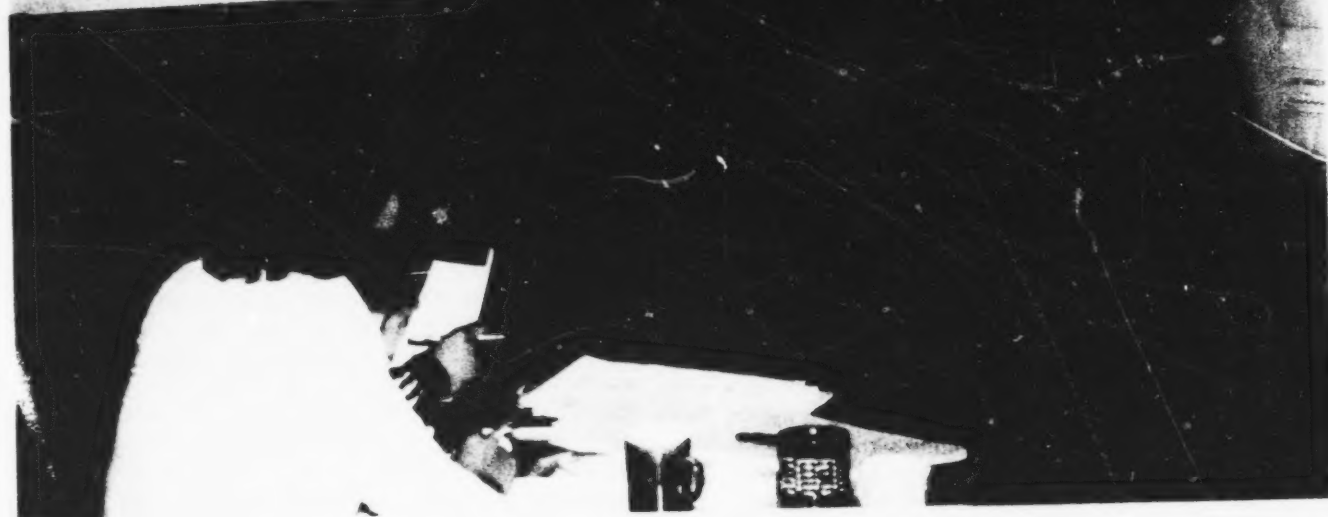
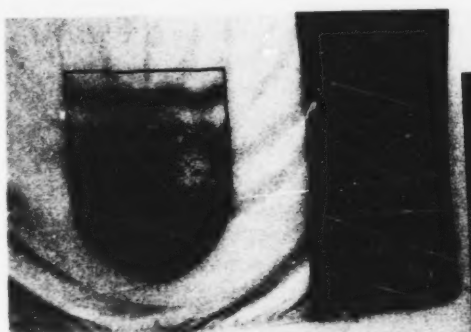
The unfortunate drownings of five young boys in Cambridge Bay, highlighted the need to expand the program of providing above ground pools and instruction in water safety programs. Ten communities participated in the 1982 program, and several new programs are expected in 1983.

The NWT continued to lead all provinces and territories on a per capita basis in numbers of participants and money raised in the Terry Fox Run. Thirty-six communities participated and 3500 runners raised over \$65,000. in 1982.



Lake Harbour (above) became a hamlet in 1982. A community planning workshop was held in Lake Harbour in preparation for hamlet status (below). Robert Hicks is shown on duty as an observer/communicator at the Rankin Inlet airport.

Drum dancing is a traditional form of recreation at Spence Bay.



Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development

Minister's Report

The Minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, James Wah-Shee, made some significant progress in the portfolio during 1982. His success, particularly in the constitutional development field, was a direct result of the spirit of trust and partnership developing between the Ninth Legislative Assembly and the aboriginal associations.

As a result of increasing activity in this portfolio and in response to requests from the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Dennis Patterson was appointed as the Associate Minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development. He shares the workload with Mr. Wah-Shee and is primarily responsible for aboriginal rights and constitutional matters as they relate to the eastern Arctic.

On April 14, 1982, residents voted in a territorial-wide plebiscite on the question of dividing the Northwest Territories into two separate eastern and western territories. This vote sparked a Constitutional Alliance to meet in July and establish a Western Constitutional Forum (WCF) and a Nunavut Constitutional Forum (NCF). The purpose of the forums is to develop and promote, through public consultation, the constitutional framework of new territories.

The Legislative Assembly has appointed four members to the Constitutional Alliance; two participate in the Western Forum and two in the Nunavut Forum. James Wah-Shee is chairman of the Constitutional Alliance and the Western Constitutional Forum and Dennis Patterson is chairman of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

At the local and regional government levels, unique changes are also taking shape. In the Mackenzie corridor communities, Dene band councils and municipal councils are exploring ways of developing community councils that blend the best of both systems. In the eastern Arctic, the Baffin Regional Council is legally established and evolving. The Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions are also pursuing this option. In the west, the Inuvialuit communities are working with the Territorial government to develop a Western Arctic Regional Municipality. In the south Mackenzie, three tribal councils are being developed in conjunction with the Territorial Government.

The Government of the NWT continues to participate in the three NWT aboriginal claims negotiations as a member of the federal team. Its presence at the negotiating table is now acceptable to all groups. The Territorial Government made an important contribution during wildlife negotiations with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. The Territorial Government continued to support in general the ITC wildlife and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) comprehensive agreements-in-principle, despite major federal concerns. All three claims progressed slowly during 1982.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat is a central agency providing advice and support to the minister. The secretariat also manages and coordinates the participation of the Territorial Government in the three Northwest Territories aboriginal claims negotiations. An increasingly important third function of the secretariat is to develop and present options for political and constitutional changes in the Northwest Territories.

These duties are performed by an executive director and a small staff consisting of three claims negotiators, a political development advisor, a researcher and a secretary.

The work done by the Legislative Assembly in developing a constructive working relationship with native organizations enabled considerable progress in 1982 in developing mechanisms for political and constitutional reform. The secretariat was actively involved, under direction of the minister, in organizing conferences and meetings which resulted in the formation of the Constitutional Alliance and the two Constitutional Forums.

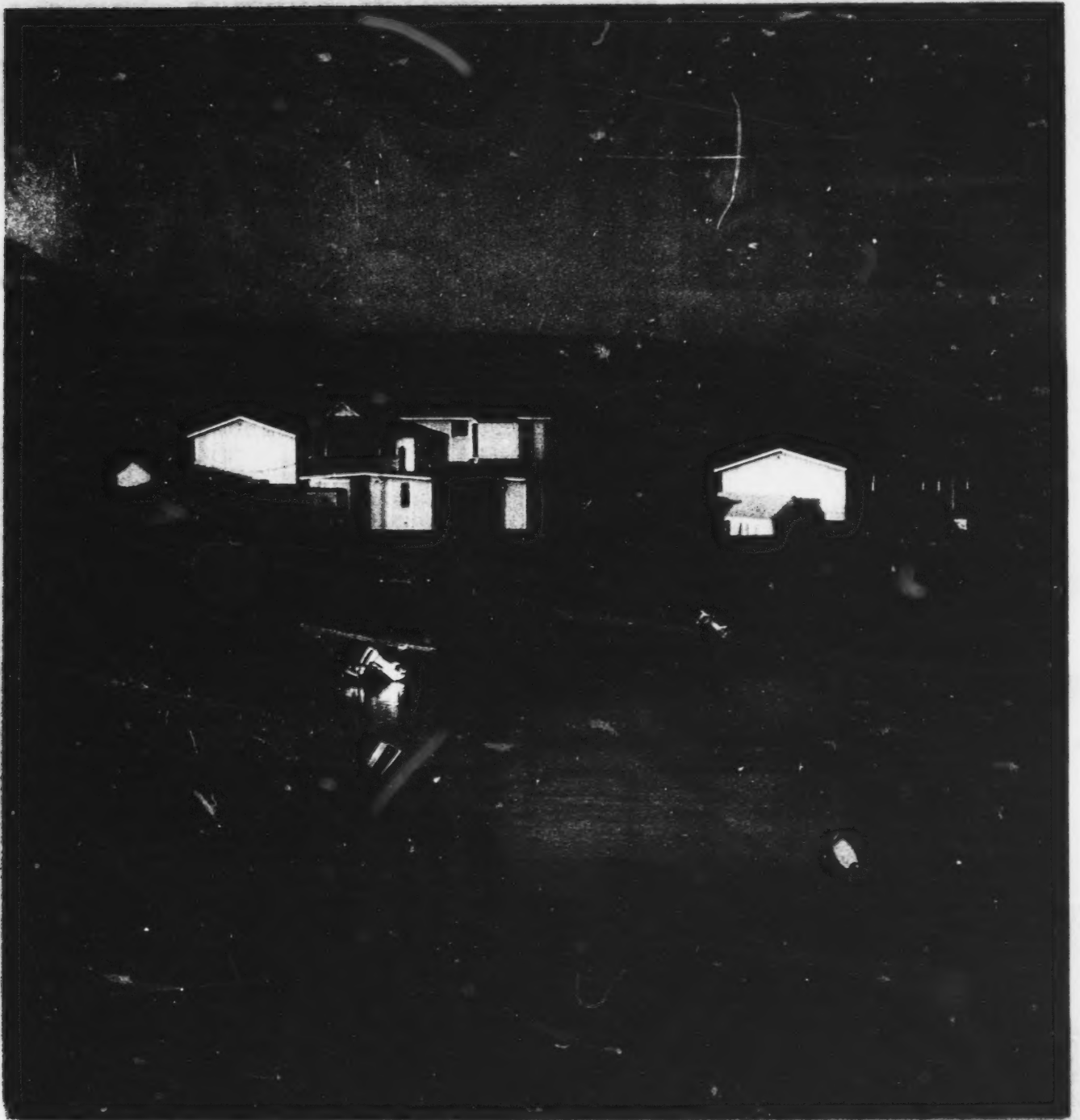
In order to solicit public input to the constitutional development process, the Legislative Assembly has appointed a Special Committee on Constitutional Development chaired by Nick Sibbeston, MLA for Mackenzie-Liard. This committee is mandated to conduct discussions with groups and the public of the western Arctic.

Two important documents were prepared by the secretariat to assist the committee in its work. A pamphlet comparing the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Denendeh Government proposal was drafted and distributed throughout the west. A follow-up document was prepared that discussed in more detail a number of issues identified in the Denendeh Government proposal. This document was used as a working paper at the second Western Arctic Constitutional Conference in September.

The secretariat was also involved with the COPE proposal for a Western Arctic Regional Municipality. COPE and the Government of the Northwest Territories have formalized an implementation mechanism. The government is now represented by the Department of Local Government at these discussions.

The secretariat continued to be involved in the Dene/Metis and ITC claims negotiations. After an extended inactive period, ITC began discussions on the land and resources component of their claim. The initialled wildlife agreement-in-principle has been shelved for the time being, due to federal departmental opposition to certain key elements.

In August the Dene and Metis groups held assemblies where they adopted similar claims eligibility positions. They also agreed to jointly explore the formation of one organization to represent all claimants and for the short-term, they agreed to hire an independent person to represent both groups as chief negotiator.



Kitikmeot Region

In its second year as an administrative centre, Kitikmeot emphasised adjusting all departmental goals and objectives to meet both specific regional needs and Territorial priorities, as outlined by the Executive Committee.

This readjustment was apparent in staff recruitment throughout all departments. The region now offers specialized services through Education's Inuit language development and special education consultants; Social Service's alcohol and drug worker; Renewable Resource's biologist; Local Government's town planning and lands and municipal affairs officers; and Economic Development's tourism development officer.

With the increased levels of support and expertise available, 1982 was a significant year for the development and growth of regional organizations. Both the Kitikmeot Hunters' and Trappers' Association and the Arctic Coast Tourist Association were formalized and began taking on many of the responsibilities in these important areas of the regional economy. The Kitikmeot Regional Council consolidated its position of influence within regional affairs, officially adopted its constitution and applied for incorporation. The Kitikmeot Regional Council includes representation from all community councils and major regional organizations, including the Kitikmeot Inuit Association.

Despite a year of general recession and high interest rates, the private sector continued to expand and diversify. All financial assistance, business services and manpower training programs were heavily utilized. Establishment of commercial enterprises included hotels, sporting goods stores, snowmobile dealerships, construction companies and package tour operators.

In the field of employment development, Kitikmeot continued to be a major source of labour at both Lupin and Polaris mine sites and by year's end participation in the various apprenticeship programs had more than doubled.

An ongoing priority of all departments was the hiring of northern native residents. This resulted in an upswing in public service employment of native residents who now represent 55% of total Public Service Alliance employees within the region. A leader in this area was the Department of Social Services which is $\frac{3}{4}$ staffed by native residents.

The Department of Renewable Resources was active throughout the year with major surveys of muskox in the Queen Maud Gulf area, calving grounds of the Bathurst caribou herd and polar bear dens in the Boothia/Gates-

head areas. The surveys were conducted by renewable resources staff with assistance from the local hunters' and trappers' associations.

An experimental program to capture and export live gryfalcons was undertaken by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and interest in polar bear and muskox sports hunts spread throughout the region.

Three new outpost camps were established at Contwoyto Lake, Brown Sound and Prince Albert Sound.

Major capital expenditures were made in all communities. Spence Bay received a three bay garage and a hamlet building incorporating offices, council chambers, fire hall and community freezer. Pelly Bay received a community centre with gymnasium, hamlet offices, council chambers, post office, meeting area and offices for community organizations. Runway extensions were completed at Spence Bay and Gjoa Haven and funds were made available to assist residents of Coppermine in the completion of their community recreation centre.

The addition of a full time position dealing solely with alcohol and drug related problems led to a major effort in dealing with this ever increasing area of concern. Funds were received through the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council and programs operated in Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay.

The main recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Education were also translated into the Kitikmeot dialects and discussed in all communities. High School enrolment reached an all time high with 51 students attending the senior grades at Sir John Franklin High School in Yellowknife. Regional workshops were held throughout the year by local education authority chairmen and secretary treasurers, principals, adult educators and the Inuit language development consultant.

The Department of Public Works had an active year with energy conservation projects that included the installation of triple glazed windows on all staff housing units in the region, replacement of fluorescent units in schools and offices with low sodium units and the retrofitting of several buildings and housing units. Local labour and contractors were used extensively on all projects with a resulting \$225,000 added to the regional economy.

A food subsidy was awarded to the Hamlet of Pelly Bay and the regional executive was involved in following up on the region's medical health requirements and in obtaining a more satisfactory level of long distance communications within the region.



G. Black
Kitikmeot
Regional Director

Baffin Region

The Baffin Regional Council held its tenth and eleventh sessions in Igloolik and Frobisher Bay respectively. The council extended its involvement in many aspects of municipal government and took a lead role in capital planning for the Baffin region.

Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset were established as hamlets on April 1, 1982. Ceremonies were held in each community on incorporation day with the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Minister of Local Government and regional officials in attendance.

With Baffin Regional Council direction, the provision of recreation facilities in the region was given a high profile. In 1982, a \$1,000,000 project was started in Cape Dorset and the planning process for major facilities in Arctic Bay and Pangnirtung was started.

A community development plan for Pond Inlet was completed in 1982. This plan will ensure orderly development of that community for the next 20 years.

During the year, the Department of Public Works was involved in a number of energy conservation projects, the largest being in Pangnirtung where existing buildings underwent a major insulation retrofit. Also, the department initiated an extensive energy awareness program in the form of "Energy Week" which included an international competition with Nuuk, Greenland and an education energy resource kit to be made available to all schools and adult education centres.

A caribou tagging program at Niko Island was carried out, with 382 animals tagged. A separate tagging project was initiated on the east side of Nettilling Lake, resulting in 356 caribou tagged. The hunters and trappers associations in the communities of Pangnirtung, Frobisher Bay, Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset played an important role in this program. Aerial surveys were conducted over the Melville Peninsula, Hall Peninsula and Meta Incognita. A survey of the reindeer on the Belcher Islands was carried out, resulting in an estimate of 287 animals.

A total of 25 outpost camps are in operation in the region. Approximately 350 people are involved with the camps.

Hunters and trappers organizations in Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Frobisher Bay and Grise Fiord offered sport polar bear and musk ox hunts in 1982. This venture proved successful and will be run again in 1983.

During 1982, the Department of Social Services placed emphasis on the needs of handicapped children and adults. Community based

programs were developed for children in Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung.

Throughout the region emphasis was placed upon improving the skills of social appeal and juvenile court committees. Representatives attended a workshop in April in Frobisher Bay and during the fall the department began to hold a series of workshops with committees in local communities.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism completed a community economic planning handbook, as well as a tourism strategy for the Baffin region.

Apprenticeships decreased by 14%, however, some 40 local people took part in community housing contractor training projects.

On the industrial front, Cominco's Polaris lead zinc mine began production on Little Cornwallis Island. Panarctic Oils increased employment of northerners in its High Arctic exploration drilling program. Canterra (formerly Aquitaine) resumed exploratory drilling in the Davis Strait. Borealis Exploration Inc. released a very favourable, independent, preliminary feasibility study on the Melville Peninsula iron ore deposit. It hopes to be in production 1985/86.

The Lancaster Sound Green Paper was released as a basis for further public discussion, but the National Energy Board has postponed the Arctic Pilot Project as a result of their new proposal to possibly export gas to Western Europe.

Three more local education authorities achieved society status during the year: Pond Inlet, Cape Dorset and Frobisher Bay.

The regional office added a special education consultant position in 1982. Programs are now being developed to meet the needs in this important area. Micro-computers are being field-tested in eight schools in the region.

At the high school, three new options were added: business education, carpentry and mechanics. These lead to direct employment or apprenticeships.

There was no new fuel tank farm construction during the year, however, minor upgrading continued in most communities. Removal of the old tanks in Lake Harbour took place during the year and plans were made to remove old tankage in Pangnirtung, Grise Fiord, Igloolik and Cape Dorset in future years.

Frobisher Bay General Hospital was turned over to the NWT Government by Health and Welfare Canada and placed in the stewardship of a regional board of management. The facility was renamed Baffin Regional Hospital.



J. Britton
Baffin Regional Director

Keewatin Region

The events of 1982 confirmed that the Government of the NWT is committed to increasing participation by hamlets and regional organizations in the process of arriving at decisions that affect the operation of Keewatin communities and the lives of Keewatin residents.

Among the most significant developments, was the formation of two regional organizations composed of representatives from all Keewatin communities.

As a result of meetings held in January and May, the mayors of the region formally established the Keewatin Regional Council. This body will act as a unifying voice for the people of the Keewatin in matters of common concern or of regional importance. The council made several resolutions dealing with public health, education, cultural awareness and resource exploration during its fall session. A draft ordinance was prepared and submitted to the Minister of Local Government with the request that it be tabled in the Legislature.

Representatives of local education societies met several times during 1982 and decided to form the Keewatin Regional Education Authority, which will advise the regional Department of Education on programs and priorities.

Local education authorities (LEA's) were also involved in many staffing decisions affecting their schools. They assisted in the selection of new teachers throughout the region, a new principal for Coral Harbour and an adult educator for Eskimo Point.

The construction of the new Maani Ulujuk School in Rankin Inlet was completed in May 1982. The Rankin Inlet community education committee is playing a major role in making this facility available to serve a wide variety of community needs.

A planning committee, consisting of representatives of each LEA in the region, will provide input in the planning process for a new Keewatin regional education centre, through liaison with the government's planning group.

The Department of Local Government hired its first Inuk superintendent, Mike Kusugak. The communities were assisted by the department in various projects that will improve the level of service to the people of the region. A fifty lot fully serviced subdivision was constructed in Rankin Inlet. Construction for a new hamlet office in Baker Lake is scheduled to begin in 1982 and new hamlet offices for Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay are in the planning stage.

Department of Public Works programs in 1982 included upgrading of staff housing, offices and schools and energy conservation and

preventative maintenance measures. During the past year, local contractors were awarded contracts with a total value in excess of \$350,000. The recently completed Maani Ulujuk School is now under regional maintenance management. Apprentices in the department's training program were assigned to assist the contractors who built the school.

Fisheries activities were expanded to the Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove areas with the installation of ice-making machinery. Char fishery activity now takes place in Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove.

Cullaton Lake Gold Mines completed its first year of production. The mine provided 30 rotational jobs for Keewatin residents during the past year.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism also cooperated with the Department of Renewable Resources in organizing on a trial basis sports hunts for caribou and polar bear out of Repulse Bay. These hunts were considered successful by the local hunters and trappers association, which is prepared to increase the quotas for 1983.

The Department of Renewable Resources was successful in recruiting Inuit personnel for wildlife officer positions in Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Eskimo Point. Two Inuit trainees were also hired, one in Coral Harbour and one in Eskimo Point. Upon successful completion of their training programs, they will have the qualifications necessary to assume the responsibilities of wildlife officer positions.

Caribou studies were conducted on the Kaminuariak and Beverly herds. Biologists have reported an unexpected increase in the size of both of these herds. Further studies are planned for 1983.

The Department of Social Services was instrumental in the purchase of a new facility for Keewatin residents who require medical services in Winnipeg. The home is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Penner, both of whom are well known by Keewatin residents. At the Keewatin Regional Council meeting the Penners were praised for their devotion and kindness.

The department has two social worker trainees, one in Baker Lake and the other in Rankin Inlet.

Residents were encouraged to participate in local social assistance appeal committees. Training for members was offered at the community level. It is the intention of the department to eventually bring together all representatives from local committees to deal with their common concerns. This approach would expand the

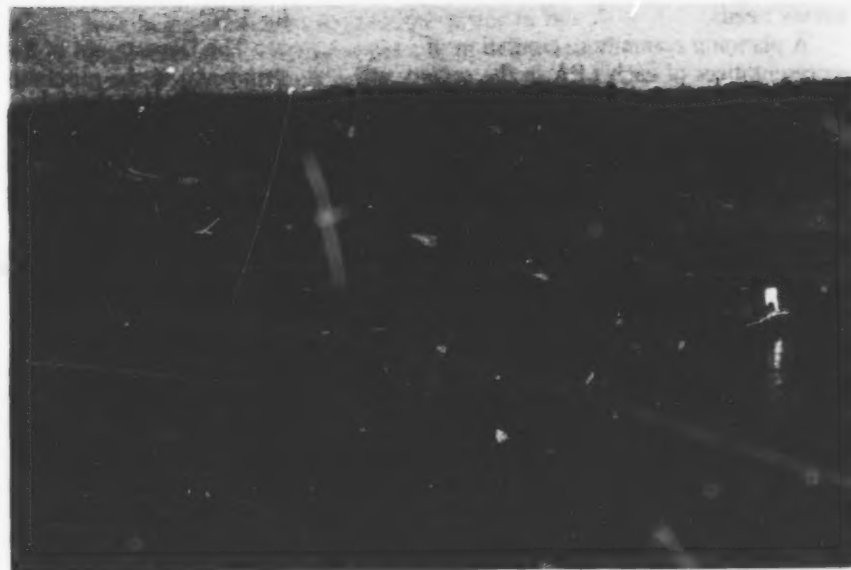
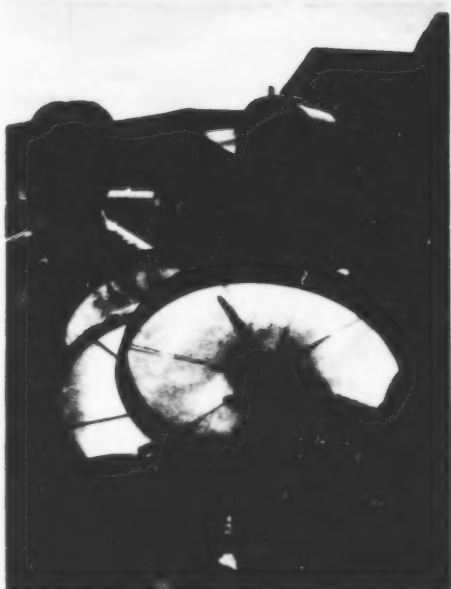


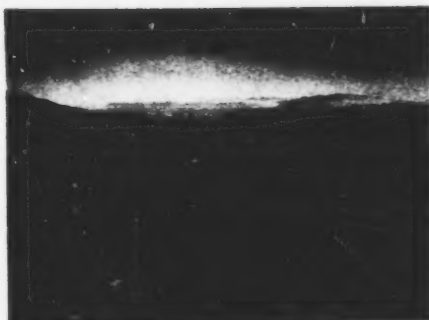
G. Mulders
Keewatin
Regional Director



Kitikmeot Region: Char fishing on the Tree River in the Coppermine/Cambridge Bay area where a world record char was caught; activity at the Pelly Bay airstrip.

Inuvik Region: Dene drummers at Fort McPherson northern games; chopping fire wood at Fort McPherson; the Louis Cardinal ferry on the Mackenzie at Arctic Red River.

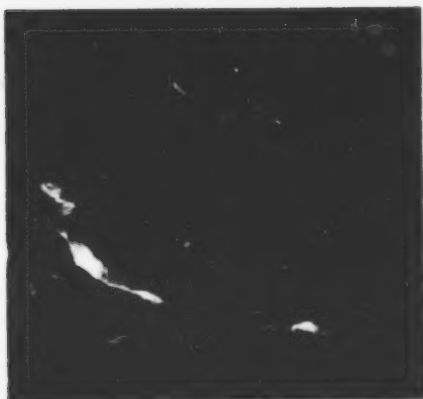




Baffin Region: Inuit of Pangnirtung in caribou fur clothing; the community of Arctic Bay on Baffin Island (top right).

Keewatin Region: Community radio station at Coral Harbour; an old boat located on the playground of Maani Uhjuk School in Rankin Inlet.

Fort Smith Region: Radio and television receiving dish and equipment cabin at Rae Lakes. Cameron Falls in the Yellowknife area.



mandate of appeal committees and could be a first step in devolving responsibility for the provision of government services to the community level.

The Department of Personnel continued in-service workshops. Hamlets and various regional organizations were given the opportunity to let their employees attend these seminars. Native government employees now constitute 49% of the workforce (a total of 127).

The Department of Information embarked on a program designed to upgrade the skills and tasks of interpreter/translators and to provide residents of the Keewatin with an information service. The main thrust of this program consists of making available tapes in both English

and Inuktitut to local radio stations. The themes of the tapes will include interviews with key personalities in the region and public affairs announcements. The tape program is done in close cooperation with the CBC and local radio stations.

Through its northern purchasing policy, the Department of Government Services assured that the private sector within the region benefited to the greatest possible degree from the expenditure of public funds.

Fuel handling contracts for three year periods were let in all communities, giving successful contractors more time to develop their operations.

Fort Smith Region

The regional and tribal council concept became firmly established in the Fort Smith Region during 1982 with steering committees struck for councils in the South Slave area, Mackenzie/Liard area and North Slave area.

Meetings of regional assemblies were jointly funded by the Dene Nation and the Department of Local Government.

Band councils and hunters and trappers associations were provided with funding to administer 117 outpost camps, while \$149,000 was paid out to trappers in incentive grants and gasoline subsidies.

Under the Special A.R.D.A. primary producers program, applications from band councils and hunters and trappers associations totaling \$304,000 were processed to purchase resource harvesting equipment and emergency radio systems.

The evolution of community governments during 1982 saw the settlement/band councils combined in Fort Resolution and Rae Lakes.

The Dene bands of Fort Providence, Hay River and Fort Simpson, assisted by the Department of Social Services, operated summer wilderness camps for juveniles. The department is continuing discussions in Fort Smith, Rae/Edzo, Fort Simpson and Fort Resolution to facilitate services for the elderly.

The Lac La Martre Territorial School was completed in 1982. Airport improvements were conducted in Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake and

Jean Marie River. Community development plans are in the final stages in Fort Liard, Snare Lakes, Rae/Edzo and Jean Marie River.

Greater community involvement in Territorial Parks was realized with maintenance agreements negotiated with Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Fort Providence and the Hay River Lions Club. Discussions are under way with the City of Yellowknife for the future management of the Long Lake park.

The Department of Personnel continued to involve community representatives in the selection of candidates for positions in the communities. The department invited employees of band councils and other community organizations to attend staff development courses at no charge.

Preliminary discussions were held with band councils and other organizations in the region to consider the devolution of social service programs and resource harvesting assistance programs.

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings was top priority with the Department of Public Works in 1982.

Extensive staff training and comprehensive office reorganization proved successful in meeting changing financial information system demands in the Department of Finance.



*M. Stluell
Fort Smith
Regional Director*

Inuvik Region

The first phase of implementing the high school certificate program, continued emphasis on tourism and development of the Dempster Highway link, and the increasing activity created by developments in Norman Wells and the Beaufort Sea were the highlights of 1982 in the Inuvik region.

The area office of the Department of Social Services concentrated on exploring the needs of the handicapped in an effort to provide better service. The receiving home was transformed into a residence for adolescents, due to increasing juvenile delinquency. Increased activity led to a new position for the Norman Wells area and the formation of a community work team, assembled from the staff of Social Services, Health and Welfare Canada and the alcohol and drug program.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism placed area economic development officers in Norman Wells and Aklavik. Increased activity in Norman Wells necessitated hiring a senior economic development officer and manpower development officer to work with the department in program delivery specifically related to Esso's expanded activity in the area.

The Inuvik Parka Enterprise was privatized to Canadian Arctic Co-operatives Federation Limited. Marketing remained the biggest challenge to the parka enterprise and it is expected that co-operative federation expertise in this area will ensure the continued success of the project.

Coveralls became the main product at the Fort McPherson Canvas Shop. Product quality remained high and efforts to increase sales throughout the Northwest Territories are meeting with some success.

New construction in the region included construction of a new school in Norman Wells, at a cost of \$3.7 million. A new settlement office building was constructed in Fort McPherson at a cost of \$500,000.

New tank farm facilities were opened for the dispensing of petroleum products in the communities of Fort Franklin and Paulatuk. The 1982 summer resupply of petroleum products by barge totalled 10,066,467 litres of bulk fuel, 2,684,086 litres of gasoline and 20,456 litres of naphtha.

The NWT wildlife service, Sachs Harbour hunters and trappers association and the Inuit Development Corporation continued their joint efforts on management of the muskox and Peary caribou on Banks Island. The Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, captured 13 muskox calves and moved them to Saskatoon in

hopes of establishing a research herd. A harvest of 94 muskox was completed by the Sachs Harbour hunters and trappers association, during which they successfully tested herding, containment and processing procedures.

Renewable resource harvesting continued to be a major economic and social factor in the region. Fur sales in the region exceeded \$1.2 million and country foods remained a significant part of peoples diet.

Native language programs were active in Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Fort Franklin. The Fort McPherson program also includes assistance for Arctic Red River and Aklavik. In Fort Franklin, the Slavey language is the language of instruction in kindergarten to grade 3 inclusive.

Dome Petroleum offered their facilities at Tuktoyaktuk for vocational training. Forty-eight students graduated from the program, having taken courses in food services, mechanics, upgrading, nautical training, office procedures, carpentry and welding. Classes which will be offered at both the Tuktoyaktuk Dome base and the Gulf Canada base are the result of a strong desire for training on the part of Northerners and the cooperative efforts of the oil and gas industry, Canada Employment Centre and the Department of Education.

Over \$2.5 million in special capital monies were approved for expenditure in 1982 and 1983 to provide Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk with road construction, land development and other infrastructure required as a result of the impacts of resource development. Department of Local Government staff worked with the communities on the issues of community servicing and organizational structure which arose due to the increased activity levels.

Assistance was provided to Fort Good Hope and Fort Franklin, who were preparing proposals for new structures of community government to permit the formation of strong single councils, amalgamating the powers and responsibilities of municipal and band structures.

General development plans were initiated in Tuktoyaktuk and Norman Wells to provide those communities with a means to control and direct their growth and minimize the impacts of resource development in the coming years.

The hamlet of Aklavik experienced severe flooding in the spring of 1982, requiring the combined efforts of the hamlet council and the Department of Local Government for flood restoration work.



J. MacEachern
Inuvik Regional Director

Boards and Agencies



Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

Minister's Report

During 1982, Arnold McCallum as minister responsible for the NWT Housing Corporation, made strong representation to the federal Minister of Employment and Immigration concerning the lack of LEAP funding to the NWT. These efforts were rewarded with the announcement in September of an \$800,000 funding program for the NWT to be applied to native housing.

A working group was established comprised of federal and NWT Housing Corporation officials to jointly co-ordinate the delivery of this program.

In addition, Mr. McCallum attended a housing conference and met with the housing federation in Rankin Inlet during the summer of 1982. The presence of the minister helped to increase understanding and awareness of the policies and objectives of the corporation.

The NWT Housing Corporation is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of social housing programs, to make an adequate standard of housing available to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Finance and Administration

The capital budget for the housing corporation in 1982 totalled \$22,233,975 with 66% funded by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and 34% from the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The 1982 operations and maintenance budget for the corporation totalled \$43,900,000 with 27.4% from CMHC and 64.6% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. Rent collection and other non-cash items contributed 8%.

Operations

Programs of the NWT Housing Corporation are delivered by approximately 40 staff members in six district offices. Offices are located in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Hay River, Yellowknife and Inuvik.

The district staff are responsible for monitoring and assisting 45 housing associations and authorities, who carry out all of the property management for some 4000 rental units. Staff members also deliver homeownership and repair programs for families and counsel potential homeowners on house financing. Most residents of the NWT have a source of housing help within their community.

Programs

The corporation provides housing to fill a variety of needs. For those individuals capable of operating and maintaining their own home, the corporation provides a small settlement home assistance grant (SSHAG) and the rural and remote mortgage assistance program.

For families who cannot afford the costs of owning and operating their own home, or in areas where homeownership is not an option, the corporation delivers a rental program. The location for delivery of new units under this program is based upon need. Population growth estimates form the basis of projected demand.

The small settlement home assistance grant is an ownership program designed for families of low income. The program calls for a contribution of sweat equity from the client in the construction of a modest home, and provides a maximum grant of \$30,000 to assist with log hauling, material and tool purchases, and freight charges. An expenditure of \$500,000 was approved in 1982 by the Government of the Northwest Territories to provide some labour funding to SSHAG clients. A further \$150,000 was also provided for labour through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

In total 42 clients qualified and were assisted under the SSHAG program in 1982.

A total of \$750,000 for ten experimental housing units was channelled through the housing corporation from the Government of the Northwest Territories for community groups in Fort Good Hope and Fort Resolution to construct five log homes in each community. The housing corporation monitored the project and provided funding as required to each group. The experimental projects were very successful, with all units scheduled for completion in 1982.

The rural and remote housing program, offered by the housing corporation in partnership with CMHC, assists clients by subsidizing monthly mortgage payments to 25% of adjusted family income. Eight clients received this assistance at an average unit price of \$55,000. Six additional clients were expected to receive funding approval before the end of the year.



V. Irving
President
Northwest Territories
Housing Corporation

The northern territorial rental purchase program gained popularity in 1982 throughout the Territories. This is a rent to purchase program, whereby a portion of rent paid is applied to the purchase price of the unit. Rental units constructed prior to 1974, on land available for sale or lease, are eligible for purchases under this program. Thirty-seven units were sold, or are in the process of being sold, in communities including Arctic Bay, Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Franklin and Fort Providence.

In an effort to maintain the corporation's rental stock in a good state of repair, upgrading and major repairs were carried out under the extra-ordinary maintenance program. Included were such items as upgrading of heating and electrical systems, site, pad and foundation repairs, and window and door replacement. A total of \$904,000 was applied to 589 units.

The housing corporation cost shares with CMHC in the enriched emergency repair program. This program is designed to upgrade health and safety factors within northern territorial rental units, to extend their life expectancy by four to seven years. Fifty-two units in the Hay River and Inuvik districts received these repairs, at a total cost of \$395,000.

In 1982, a total of 148 porches were constructed at a cost of \$125,800. Further expenditures under the rent program include the purchase of furniture for senior citizens' homes and capital equipment for housing associations and authorities.

At the request of the board of directors, the administration of the corporation undertook a review of its rental scale, in an effort to develop a simple, more equitable program. Consultation was undertaken with housing associations and authorities to obtain input on rent scale proposals. The new scale was expected to be in place by January 1, 1983.

The corporation supported two major housing conferences in 1982: one in the Keewatin and the other in the Kitikmeot region. These working conferences provided corporation staff and housing association members with the opportunity to discuss programs and procedures, review problem areas and seek solutions. The conferences are cost shared by CMHC and all agencies involved in housing are encouraged to participate.

Skills training is a major function carried on by the corporation. Seven training workshops were held across the Territories in 1982 for housing associations. Workshops covered a variety of topics including budget allocation and financial procedures for housing association chairmen, management skills for housing association managers and housing association maintenance supervisory courses. Through these programs members of housing associations and authorities gain or improve their skills in property management and financial accounting.

Construction

The extreme cost and complexity of attempting to supply, ship and erect new houses all in one year resulted in a decision by the board of directors to cycle house design and construction over two years. 1982 was the first year of a cycle, which included land assembly, site preparation and preliminary pad and foundation work for 84 units.

As it is a policy of the housing corporation to prioritize the protection of existing housing investments during periods of funding restraint, a major emphasis was placed on rehabilitation of existing homes. A total of 263 units were rehabilitated with upgrading of insulation values, installation of energy efficient doors and windows and modernization of plumbing and electrical fixtures.

The corporation also embarked upon a roof retrofit program to resolve condensation problems experienced in some houses. One hundred units across the Territories received this extensive roof repair and the program is expected to extend into future years.

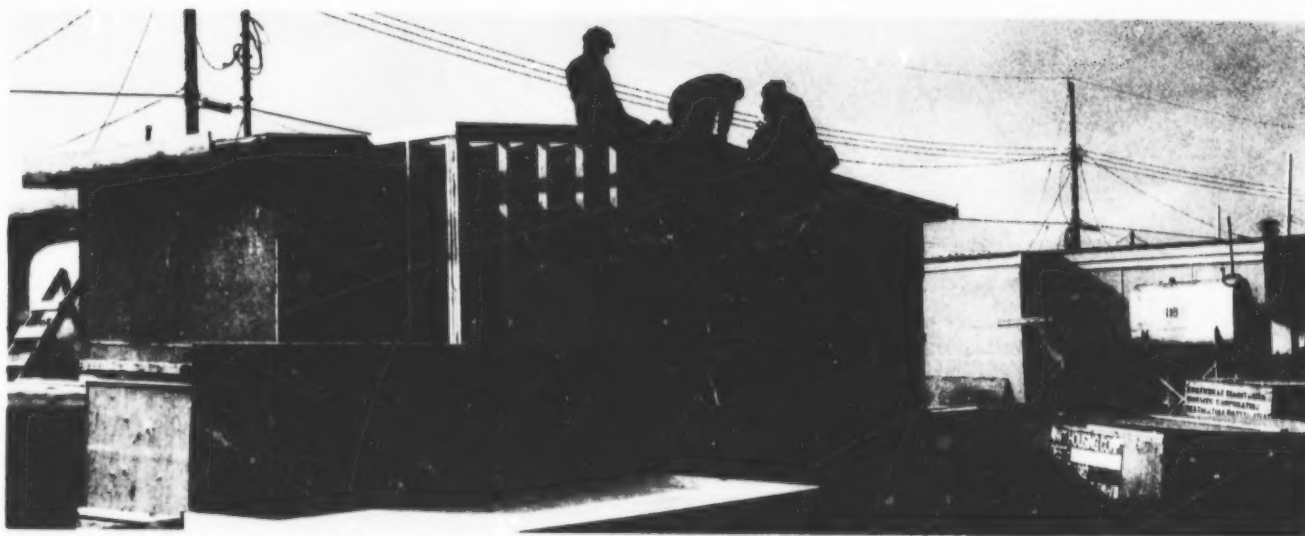
Construction staff and consultants embarked on a tour of various communities to review existing housing stock and talk to community groups about their housing needs. The objective was to develop a simple, well-insulated, well-built house, that would be long lasting and withstand renovation and change to the interior without incurring major cost. A two storey and one and one half storey house design was developed and approved by the board of directors. The new design has a number of energy conserving features and attempts to incorporate many of the recommendations from community groups.

Preliminary sketches were developed for the creation of catalogues of standardized housing types in the homeownership assistance grant programs. The catalogue will feature six basic house designs for each program and allow for a wide range of variation within each type.

Other programs underway include: bracing of foundation piles in Baker Lake, Gjoa Haven and Pond Inlet; repair to homes damaged by flood in Aklavik; warehousing projects in Inuvik, Pond Inlet and Coppermine; drawing preparation for reconstruction of burnt units in Cambridge Bay, Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset.

Board of Directors

Two new members were appointed to the corporation board of directors in 1982: Charles Hoagak, Sachs Harbour; and Fred Coman, Frobisher Bay. These new members join Ib Kristensen, Fort Smith; Steve Brooks, Hay River; James Antoine, Fort Simpson; Stephen Kakfwi, Yellowknife; Simeonie Amagoalik, Resolute Bay; Victor Irving, President; and Robert S. Pilot, Chairman of the Board. Two positions are currently vacant, one for each of the Kitikmeot and Keewatin districts.



The housing rehabilitation project at Rankin Inlet which made use of local labour.

Workers' Compensation Board

The workers' compensation ordinance provides recompense to the injured worker for wage loss due to disability from personal injury by accident arising out of employment, without recourse to litigation. It ensures promptness and certainty of payment to the worker or dependants without unduly burdening the employer.

The ordinance extends the workers' protection to all accidents arising out of employment instead of only those caused by negligence of the employer. It places the adjudication of claims in the hands of the Workers' Compensation Board instead of the courts and it makes the employers' liability collective instead of individual.

During 1981, benefits to workers were based on a years' maximum assessable remuneration of \$20,400. per year. Effective January 1, 1982 this amount was raised to \$23,200. per year.

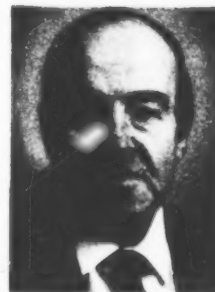
During 1982, a total of approximately 3,250 new claims were processed with the total number of employers numbering 3,700.

The board raised pensions of all existing pensioners to 1981 levels of payment on \$20,400. Payments to widows were raised to \$561. per month, with payment to dependent children raised to \$127.50 per month.

1981 was the final year of the test for the assessment merit rebate program. In 1982 the

board considered a new program on assessment experience rating for all employers.

Recent increases in the number and severity of reported accidents are of major concern to the board. Increased activity in the areas of accident prevention and safety awareness in the workplace is a priority of the board.



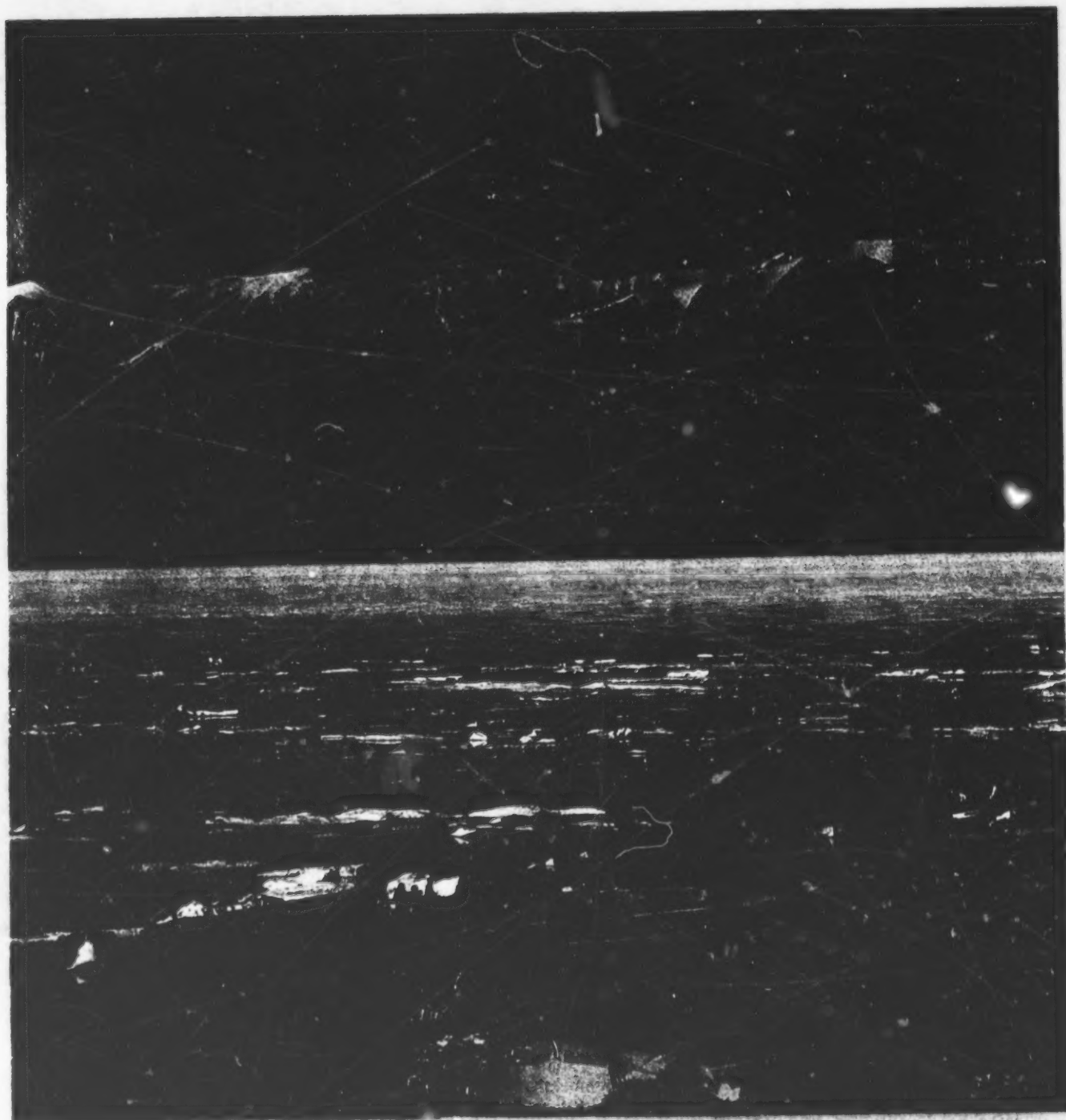
*J. MacLean
Chairman
Workers' Compensation
Board*

Highway Transport Board

On July 1, 1982 Arnold McCallum was appointed minister responsible for the Highway Transport Board. During the year, the minister took steps to increase and strengthen board membership.

A legislative proposal put forth by Mr. McCallum will see the membership increased to five, a quorum established for board meetings and hearings and enhancements to the regulations governing the legislation.

The board, which regulates the commercial trucking industry in the NWT, will be reviewing the provisions of the Public Vehicle Ordinance and inviting input from the industry on ways to improve legislation.



Legislative Assembly Report

Seventh Session of the Ninth Assembly

The Legislative Assembly reviews the annual spending plans (main estimates) of the Government of the Northwest Territories, during what is known as the "budget session". Usually the longest session of the year, it gives MLAs a chance to review the government's spending plans, examine the policies behind those plans and recommend changes through motions passed by the Assembly.

Before the budget book is considered by the entire Assembly, it is reviewed in detail by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Finance. The committee's report to the Assembly is considered along with the budget.

The budget is studied in light of the Assembly's priorities: education, particularly training; languages; economic development, with emphasis on the government's ability to respond to resource development impacts; constitutional development; and energy.

The session, which opened February 2, 1982 in Yellowknife, marked the second budget presented by the NWT's first Minister of Finance, Hon. Tom Butters. The 1982-83 budget totalled more than \$443 million, including \$350 million in operations and maintenance and \$73 million in capital spending, representing a 19-per-cent increase from the previous year.

Commissioner John Parker said the budget reflected the Assembly's priorities to the greatest extent possible, and that with the Executive Committee's new executive planning system, an improved ability to shift financial resources to accommodate Legislative Assembly priorities was anticipated.

Lynda Sorensen, chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, noted that for the 1982-83 estimates there had been a genuine effort on the part of the Executive Committee to translate the Legislature's many formal and committee motions into action through the allotment and/or reassignment of man years and finances. However, the Finance Committee was not entirely satisfied that the budget reflected the Assembly's concern for communities hard-hit by resource development, particularly in the Inuvik region.

The Executive Committee presented a legislative program of 12 bills, nine of them financial ordinances. Except for financial bills, all of them had been reviewed by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Legislation, under the chairmanship of Bob MacQuarrie.

As the Assembly reviews the budgets of the departments, ministers introduce their estimates and answer questions. MLAs ask questions about government policies, specific spending plans and needs of their constituencies, and pass motions which take the form of recommendations to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee then decides whether the motion can be acted on.

Renewable Resources

Members asked about native participation in the Department of Renewable Resources and in wildlife management, funding and progress on research projects and studies, moving animals around the North and difficulties in selling wild meat at low prices. Other questions involved the effect of forest fires on wildlife and land, outpost camps, quotas for hunters, subsidies for hunters and trappers and wildlife service facilities in Pine Point and taxation of trappers.

A motion made by Mark Evaluarjuk (Foxye Basin) recommending that the Hall Beach polar bear quota be increased by four was passed. Western Arctic MLA Nellie Cournoyea's motion recommending that the tax moratorium be extended for hunters and trappers was passed later in the session.

Minister of Renewable Resources Richard Nerysoo outlined a new government policy, drawn up in response to a motion by Keewatin MLA William Noah, which provides a \$500 contribution to communities to assist in searches for missing persons.

Health

Frobisher Bay MLA Dennis Patterson, praising the contractual arrangement for the Frobisher Bay hospital, received support for a motion recommending that the government contract with Health and Welfare to have the hospital's board of management operate Baffin region nursing stations. Members supported a motion by Mr. Noah praising the operator of the government-owned Winnipeg boarding home for Keewatin residents.

Members' questions ranged from specific health concerns in their constituencies through detoxification services, dental services, translation and transportation services and new hospitals and nursing homes. A motion by Hay River MLA Don Stewart recommending that the department give priority in 1983-84 to setting up nursing homes in areas with a proven need was passed.

Later in the session, members supported a motion of appreciation to federal Health Minister Monique Begin for restoring free health benefits to Inuit women married to non-native men. The motion also urged reinstatement of those rights to Indian women married to non-native men in the NWT.

Social Services

Questions from MLAs on the Department of Social Services included such matters as travel costs to visit disabled people in institutions, over-crowding in correctional centres, help for grandparents caring for grandchildren, replacement of the Baffin Correctional Centre, alcohol and drug services and pricing of alcohol, and senior citizens' homes and nursing homes.

Members supported Mr. Evaluarjuk's motion recommending to the Executive Committee that senior citizens' monthly allowances be increased to compensate for rising prices and inflation.

Economic Development and Tourism

In response to an earlier Assembly motion, a consultant from Victoria, B.C., was retained to review economic development at headquarters and in the Beaufort Sea and Mackenzie Delta areas. Commissioner Parker announced the appointment of Dr. W. Winston Mair during his opening remarks to the session.

Minister Tom Butters said the budget was intended to maintain current levels of service. New money to cope with the impact of non-renewable resource development had to be negotiated separately with Treasury Board.

Negotiations were continuing with the federal government on the \$21 million general development agreement. The Assembly supported the minister's efforts, passing Mrs. Sorensen's motion that the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion be made aware that the Legislature felt the new agreement should be concluded as soon as possible.

There were questions about the philosophy and purpose of economic development, fisheries, intra-settlement trade, support for small business, land claims negotiations, labour pools, northern purchasing policies, socio-economic agreements, mining and exploration, power rates, and administration of co-operatives.

Three motions proposed by Keewatin South MLA Tagak Curley were passed. The motions recommended that the minister hold regional conferences for small business owners; create regional boards for the Eskimo loan fund and the small business loans and guarantees fund; and distribute commerce division grants and contributions equally and proportionately among NWT regions. A motion put forward by Mr. Noah recommending that money for co-ops and hunters' and trappers' associations to hire local native people as hunters and fishermen be included in the 1983-84 budget was also carried.

Later in the session, a bill amending the Small Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance was passed. The bill allows a business to apply for a loan regardless of its estimated gross revenue; allows loans and guarantees for working capital to acquire current assets; increases the fund to \$11 million from \$5 million; and increases maximum loans and loan guarantees to \$500,000 from \$100,000.

Fisheries was a major topic of discussion, as the minister introduced an assessment of services provided to NWT fishermen by the Crown-owned Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. The assessment had been requested by the Assembly at an earlier session.

Two motions were passed, recommending that the minister and fishing industry representatives look at exempting the Delta and eastern fisheries from FFMC jurisdiction and secure new arrangements for the Great Slave fishery, and recommending that the minister look at setting up a fisheries agency to develop policies for major fisheries, provide incentives and aid to fishermen and guarantee loans for major capital equipment.

Later in the session, the Assembly supported a formal motion by Mr. McLaughlin asking that the Commissioner

convey to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs the Legislature's "most urgent recommendation" that four conditions be put on resource development approvals and permits in the NWT. The conditions would require guarantees of future petroleum product supplies for NWT residents; refining and regasification facilities in the NWT; NWT petroleum product prices equal to Edmonton prices; and equity participation and resource revenue sharing.

Local Government

Members had questions on both the philosophy and practices of local government. They asked about the relationships between band and settlement councils in the western NWT and about the creation of a new community government structure, planning of the capital budget, fire-fighting equipment for airports, regional allocation of capital projects, sending used equipment into communities and lack of reflection of Beaufort Sea developments in the budget.

Two motions were passed. Hudson Bay MLA Moses Appaqaq moved that the Assembly recommend to the minister that extra money be made available for municipal councils which wished to raise council members' honorariums. Ms. Cournoyea moved that the department work with other departments to try again to resolve shortfalls in impact funding being experienced by Tuktoyaktuk.

Education

Members asked a great variety of questions relating to the Department of Education including the proposed Keewatin high school, Dene language programs, the need for adult upgrading, grants for higher education and Indian and Northern Affairs funding for NWT students. Other topics included community input to regional schools, counselling services for NWT students in the south, attendance at Thebacha College, moving the Pangnirtung school and expanding the Eskimo Point school.

Members supported a motion by Mr. Curley which recommended that the minister consult with Eskimo Point education authorities to study the school's shortage of space.

Later in the session, the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education were presented to the Assembly for review before being considered at the next session.

Justice and Public Services

Questions on Justice and Public Services ranged through the many areas falling under the department's jurisdiction, including municipal bylaw enforcement officers, legal counsel for municipalities, training of justices of the peace, regional legal service centres, mining inspection, lottery licensing, and creation of a landlord-tenant appeal board. Other matters raised included legal services for citizens, police services and the relationship between the RCMP and territorial government.

Later in the session, the Assembly supported two motions on legal services put forward by Mr. Curley. One recommended that the Executive Committee give funds to cover inflation to Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Society and the NWT Native Court Workers; the other recommended that the Legal Services Board be given more money for public legal education in the NWT in 1982-83.

Unanimous support was given to a motion by Mr. McLaughlin recommending that the Executive Committee introduce amendments to the Public Utilities Ordinance to increase the size of the Public Utilities Board. A motion expressing appreciation to Mr. Stewart for his long service on the Northern Canada Power Commission board of directors and recommending the appointment of James Robertson of Inuvik to the board was passed.

There was unanimous support for a motion raised by Mrs. Sorensen urging that NCPC power rates be frozen until the problem of high power costs was resolved, and a motion recommending that the Executive Committee look at the feasibility of extending the Alberta Power grid into the southern Mackenzie was passed.

As the minister responsible for the status of women, Mr. Braden introduced the NWT Native Womens' Association, which made a presentation to the Assembly on their activities and funding needs. Members supported Mrs. Sorensen's motion that the minister work with the association to develop a means for the group to receive stable and continuing core funding from the government.

Government Services

Minister Kane Tologanak noted that a major part of the Department of Government Services budget would be spent in systems and computer services, where major upgrading of equipment and construction of a new building had become necessary.

Questions from MLAs dealt with such matters as disposal of empty fuel barrels, definition of a Northern business, tank farms in communities, the Auditor-General's report on the POL system and pricing of petroleum products and energy conservation strategies and information programs.

Personnel

Commissioner Parker noted that, at the Assembly's direction, the Department of Personnel had been working to make the public services as representative as possible of the NWT's population.

Mackenzie Liard MLA Nick Sibbeston complimented the government for its efforts to recruit native employees in his region. He felt the office of native employment should have more staff and a greater status, and received support from the Assembly for a motion recommending that the Executive Committee look at increasing the office's status and staff and making it directly responsible to the Executive.

Questions from MLAs dealt with the staff turnover rate, possible erosion of benefits for civil servants, government

housing for employees, political rights for civil servants, and funds and programs for in-service training.

Finance

The Standing Committee on Finance said it was concerned about the financial information system but understood that the Auditor-General would be doing a comprehensive audit once the system was in full operation. Mr. Butters noted that the system was highly sophisticated and could well become a model for many other jurisdictions, major cities and provincial governments.

Questions dealt with resource revenue-sharing, taxation of Northern benefits, liquor system revenues, proposed fuel taxes, capital taxes on resource development projects, loans to municipalities, and the effects of any wage guidelines instituted by the federal government.

During the session, two taxation bills were passed. One bill amended the Petroleum Products Ordinance to raise taxes on gasoline and other petroleum products; abolish taxes on oil for heating buildings, propane, butane and naphtha; establish a tax rate for fuel on the basis of the Yellowknife gasoline price; and raise the interest rate on overdue taxes.

A second bill amended the Tobacco Tax Ordinance to increase the tax on cigarettes. The tax rate was raised at the suggestion of the Standing Committee on Finance, in order to compensate for lower taxation of some fuels and maintain the tax level on gasoline in off-highway communities.

Information

MLAs praised the Department of Information's Inuktitut interpretation services, but at least one member was not happy with the department's activities in Dene languages. Questions dealt with Dene programs, use of the Sanikiluaq Inuktitut dialect, television services, interpreters' salaries and training interpreters in schools.

High Arctic MLA Ludy Pudluk's motions recommending that the existing antenna in Resolute Bay be replaced with a higher powered one so everyone could receive the television signal, and recommending that a local radio station be set up in Resolute, were both passed.

Public Works

Deputy Commissioner Robert Pilot told Ms. Cournoyea that the Department of Public Works was helping to prepare a special Treasury Board submission for funds to deal with the impact of resource development on communities such as Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk.

A number of questions were asked about highways: signs on curves, moving the highways division to Hay River, chip-seal surfacing of highways, paving the Mackenzie Highway inside Hay River's municipal boundary, and re-construction work from the NWT border to Enterprise.

NWT Liquor Control System

In introducing the Liquor Control System budget, Hon. George Braden outlined various recommendations he had received about amending the Liquor Ordinance and asked members for their comments. He answered questions from the Standing Committee on Finance about increasing the profit margin on liquor.

Later in the session, a bill was passed amending the ordinance to allow the Liquor Licensing Board to prohibit the sale of liquor in licenced outlets in a community on days when a public meeting is being held.

NWT Housing Corporation

Hon. Arnold McCallum reported that for 1982-83, the NWT Housing Corporation was raising the construction cycle for new homes from one year to two, and was increasing the home ownership program from 17% to 22% of the total capital budget.

Questions were asked about enforcement of the Assembly's policy on rental arrears in public housing, the use of Northern contractors and workers, the sale price of rental units and the practice of negotiating rather than tendering contracts.

Later in the session, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance, 1982, to allow the housing corporation to borrow funds for building or acquiring public housing projects, was approved by the Assembly.

Other Legislation

Other financial bills passed during the session included the Appropriation Ordinance 1982-83, which contains the budgets of all the departments reviewed by the House; the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 2, 1981-82, covering additional civil service expenditures; the Financial Agreement Ordinance 1982, allowing the Commissioner to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada for operating and capital grants to the NWT; and the Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1982-83, allowing the Commissioner to borrow money to make loans to municipalities or other persons.

An amendment to the Vital Statistics Ordinance allows children to be registered under the surname of their father hyphenated or combined with the surname of the mother. Amendments to the Plebiscite Ordinance clarified administrative matters and powers related to the holding of plebiscites. An amendment to the Legal Questions Ordinance allows the Minister of Justice and Public Services rather than the Commissioner to refer legal questions to the court. An amendment to the Municipal Ordinance dealt with eligibility of council members, and allows municipalities to pass noise control by-laws. An amendment to the Wildlife Ordinance allows corporations as well as individuals to export game meat.

Eighth Session of the Ninth Assembly

When the eighth session opened in Inuvik on May 12, it was the first time since the autumn of 1973 that the Legislature had travelled to the Mackenzie Delta community to hold one of the field sessions which make it unique among Canadian legislatures.

Commissioner John Parker noted in his Opening Address (the territorial equivalent of a Throne Speech) that nine years earlier, many people thought Inuvik and the Delta were on the threshold of massive hydro-carbon development. That boom didn't last, but the region again is in the middle of major activity, with oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea to the north and the Norman Wells oilfield expansion and pipeline to the south.

The Commissioner said that Southern attention was focussing on the north's energy resources as one of the means of reaching energy self-sufficiency and to provide a partial solution to Canada's unemployment problems. He said that faced with this national perspective, it was crucial that the Assembly and the Territorial Government take concerted action to ensure that the communities and people of the Northwest Territories are better able to meet the impacts of non-renewable resource development.

Mr. Parker noted that Norman Wells would receive \$554,000 in 1982-83 for new residential and industrial lots, as well as money for a new community plan to cope with the growth expected as the Imperial Oil operation is expanded and a pipeline is built south to Zama Lake, Alberta. Tuktoyaktuk, which bears the brunt of Beaufort Sea oil and gas exploration, will receive \$3.5 million worth of water and sanitation projects over the next two years.

Legislation

A legislative program of six bills was set out and approved with some changes by the Assembly during the session. One major bill set out a new financial assistance program for NWT students taking post-secondary education, which was developed following recommendations made by the Special Committee on Education.

Another major bill introduced major revisions to the Financial Administration Ordinance to reflect the evolution of financial management in the Government of the NWT, to highlight accountability of program managers for financial administration, and to reflect current accounting principles for public sector reporting and disclosure.

Other bills amended the Forest Protection Ordinance to allow for emergency forest fire fighting conscription of 16 and 17 year old males and to remove discrimination against women; increased the minimum hourly wage in the NWT to \$4.25 from \$3.50, and the minimum hourly wage for workers under 17 to \$3.75; and allowed the Minister of Education to lower the school year from 190 days to a minimum of 170 days. Supplementary appropriations for the 1981-82 financial year also were approved.



Hudson Bay MLA Moses Appoq and High Arctic MLA Ludy Pudluk were among Assembly members who visited Aklavik in conjunction with the Inuvik session. The Assembly met in Inuvik in May, 1982 (below). Speaker Don Stewart

is shown wearing new stole designed and created with moose hair tufting by the Native Women's Association.



Special Committee on Education

The five-member Special Committee on Education looked at all aspects of educational policy in the Northwest Territories during its two-year mandate, concluding with 49 recommendations on administrative structure, the school program, language, teaching staff, special services, adult education and how the recommendations should be implemented. Detailed explanations of each recommendation made up the body of the committee's 172-page report.

After debate on whether the recommendations should be voted on as well as discussed during the Inuvik session, a compromise was reached. A motion was passed unanimously recommending to the Executive Committee that legislation be prepared before the next session to allow changes within the NWT educational system, taking into account the principles and recommendations of the report and comments made during the debate in the Assembly. The motion also recommended that the Minister of Education appoint a task force to monitor projects started by the special committee, to consult with NWT residents, and advise the Executive Committee about the proposed legislation.

The new post-secondary financial assistance legislation passed following some debate. The program, which took effect in the 1982-83 school year, provides a basic grant for full tuition costs, two return trips a year home, and books and supplies for all students who meet residency and schooling requirements. Dene, Inuit and Metis students receive a supplementary living allowance grant. Loans, forgivable if a student returns to work in the NWT, and scholarships also will be available. Decisions on financial assistance will be made by a Financial Assistance Review Board, based on the recommendations of four regional boards.

Resource Development Policy

In presenting the new resource development policy, Hon. Richard Nerysoo told the Assembly that the energy and resource development portfolio and secretariat were created to ensure that Northerners bear fewer costs and receive greater benefits from resource development.

The policy, designed to allow the Government of the NWT to effectively influence the decisions of resource developers, sets out guidelines for assessment and review of each project and monitoring requirements for government and industry. Extensive public participation is part of the policy.

Mr. Nerysoo said that resource development in the North must do more than provide jobs and business opportunities for Northerners; it also must provide a greater share of revenues to the North. He told the Assembly that he was preparing a resource revenue sharing strategy encompassing both royalty sharing negotiations with the federal government and a position paper outlining other revenue options.

Mr. Nerysoo said that an energy policy was being prepared, based on a strategy tabled in the House last

February and that the Executive Committee would be exploring the advantages of an NWT power corporation to replace the Crown-owned Northern Canada Power Commission in an attempt to keep power costs down.

During the session, the Assembly unanimously supported a motion expressing its support for the recommendations of the Report of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Northern Canada Power Commission, chaired by M.P. Keith Penner.

Eastern Arctic Air Carriers

Representatives of the key air carriers in the Eastern and Central Arctic appeared at the Assembly's request during the eighth session to explain their policies, prices and services. The airlines explained their policies, their charges for passenger and freight traffic and the services they offered, then answered members' questions for several hours.

Committee Activities

The Assembly agreed to an expanded scope of activity for the Standing Committee on Legislation. As well as reviewing draft legislation prepared by the government, the committee now will review orders and regulations to make sure they comply with the ordinances under which they are issued, and will monitor motions adopted by the Assembly which require legislative action. The Committee may undertake travel if it is required, an addition to its previous terms of reference.

The Standing Committee on Finance presented its 16th report to the Assembly on the Financial Administration Ordinance and the supplementary appropriations bill.

Ninth Session of the Ninth Assembly

Acceptance in principle of division of the NWT, support for the principle of responsible government and greater financial independence for the Government of the Northwest Territories were promised by the federal government as the ninth session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly came to an end.

The long-awaited cabinet decisions were announced to the Assembly by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro during a special evening sitting November 26, the last of a 19-day session which began November 2.

Mr. Munro said the Government of Canada accepted division of the Northwest Territories as long as comprehensive native land claims were settled; NWT residents continued to support division; and a Northern consensus was reached on boundaries, location of any new administrative centres, and distribution of powers among different levels of government in the NWT.

He pledged federal support for the principle of responsible and politically accountable government in the NWT, with the form of that government being worked out in the North. To back up the commitment, he announced a new

system of financing the NWT government which would confirm that planning and political accountability rests with the Government of the Northwest Territories, and said he had been authorized by cabinet to develop ways to offset some of the extra costs placed on the North by resource development.

The minister said that the agenda for political and constitutional change was not open-ended. He ruled out provincial status at this time, and added that the federal government will maintain its ownership and control over land and non-renewable resources in the North, in keeping with its priorities and obligations to protect the national interest.

The minister also answered questions from MLAs. He was complimented on the announcements by members of the Executive Committee, who felt the decisions moved the North much closer to responsible government.

Mr. Munro confirmed that the Northwest Territories will be represented equally with other jurisdictions at the First Ministers' Conference on aboriginal rights to be held in the spring of 1983.

The Assembly passed a motion supporting the principle that aboriginal peoples have special rights and recommending that the new Canadian Constitution should contain a charter of aboriginal rights. After discussion and testimony from the presidents of the Dene Nation, Metis Association and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Assembly adopted the Executive Committee's discussion paper on aboriginal rights items which might be included in the constitution. The Executive was directed to refine the paper further for the winter session. The Assembly also approved a motion suggesting that the conference should be held in Yellowknife.

Intense debate followed a motion which proposed the creation of a three-member Territorial Electoral Boundaries Commission to study the 22 existing constituencies and see if changes were needed. The Assembly narrowly agreed 10-9 to support the immediate appointment of a boundaries commission which would report at the next or the spring session. An attempt to rescind the motion, made later in the session, was withdrawn by the mover after some debate in the Assembly. On the last day of the session, the Assembly approved a motion recommending the appointment of Chief Jim Antoine of Fort Simpson to the commission and strongly recommending that an Eastern Arctic representative also sit on the commission.

Educational as well as political change was on the minds of MLAs as they debated the 49 recommendations for changes to the NWT educational system made by the Assembly's Special Committee on Education after two years of work. After eight days of debate and discussion of the recommendations, the report as amended and several additional motions were recommended to the Executive Committee as the basis for legislation to put the changes into effect.

During the session the Speaker announced the resignation of W. H. (Binx) Remnant, who had worked for the

Council since 1963 and been Clerk of the Council and then Clerk of the Assembly since 1966. Mr. Remnant resigned to take up the post of Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba as of January 1, 1983.

Legislation

Twenty-four bills, including eight new ordinances, were passed and assented to during the session. Three of the bills — amendments to the Public Service and Education Ordinances to clearly define government employees, and a new ordinance limiting wage increases in the public sector to six and five per cent — sparked debate, with several MLAs expressing concern about salaries for housing and education association and municipal employees.

Other new bills provided for a fine option system which would allow offenders to do community service work as an alternative to being jailed; transportation of dangerous goods on NWT highways; and a Mining Safety Ordinance generally supported by management, labour and government and based on extensive consultation.

The Standing Committee on Legislation, which reviews all except financial bills, felt that it had not been given sufficient time to review one bill proposed by the government, and asked the government not to go ahead with the bill. The bill, an amendment to the Wildlife Ordinance, was studied and amended in Committee of the Whole, but was not put forward by the government for third reading.

One bill amended the Council Ordinance to allow by-elections to be held up until the last six months of an Assembly's term rather than the last year of the term. The amendment allowed a by-election to be called for January 17, 1983, in the riding of Keewatin North. The sitting MLA, William Noah, announced his intention to resign for personal reasons at the beginning of the session.

Standing Committee on Finance

The Assembly approved changes in the mandate of its Standing Committee on Finance, but proposed changes to the rules of the Assembly died on the Order Paper. The Standing Committee on Finance will become the Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts, providing the NWT Legislature with the third of three stages of legislative financial accountability known in all other Canadian legislatures. Committee chairman Lynda Sorensen explained that the proper management of government finances is a basic essential of responsible government. The committee already helps set spending priorities and reviews the government's budget; now it will review the government's expenditures and financial management after the spending is done.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Legislators from all across Canada and from other parts of the world visited the Northwest Territories in the summer of 1982 to attend the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The first such conference ever held in the North, it was designed to introduce parliamentarians from the House of Commons and Senate, the provinces and the Yukon — as well as some international observers — to the variety of the Northwest Territories.

The 200 visitors began their week-long stay by travelling to one of four arrival points: Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Inuvik or Hay River. Each group spent three or four days visiting communities in the region before travelling to Yellowknife for the formal sessions.

As well as regular association business, the formal sessions included workshops on three key topics: constitutional and political development, the importance of mega-projects for economic development across Canada, and the social and local impacts of major resource developments in Canada.

Two workshops looked at constitutional and political development, particularly in the North. One group concluded that it was important to ensure any new provinces are not second-class provinces, and noted that provincehood did not only involve consideration of economic resources. The second group seemed to agree on two points: that in time, the NWT should be permitted to attain provincial status, and that resource ownership and control should be transferred to any future province of the NWT.

A workshop session on the importance of mega-projects for economic development in Canada concluded that while the impact of such huge-scale projects should not be under-estimated, their potential should not be over-estimated either. Mega-projects mean massive investment, but not necessarily massive employment.

The fourth workshop identified a broad range of both positive and negative impacts which flow from major resource development projects. It concluded that the need for comprehensive advance planning for such projects cannot be over-emphasized, and that there was a need for effective and meaningful consultation with all affected governments.

The association provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information among legislators within the Commonwealth. Canada is one of seven regions within the association, with each province and territory constituting a separate branch within the region.

Constitutional and Political Development

The year 1982 saw the Assembly dealing once again with ways to handle constitutional and political development issues within the territorial context.

The year began with the development of a working arrangement between the aboriginal organizations and the Government of the NWT, and with attempts by all residents to reach a consensus on constitutional growth and change.

In January, the first Western Arctic Constitutional Conference was held in Yellowknife, with 35 official delegates representing aboriginal organizations, municipalities and territorial-wide organizations in attendance.

Conference chairman Nick Sibbeston (Mackenzie Liard) reported to the Assembly in February that the conference was considered a success. The delegates had approved setting up an 11-person working group to provide information, consult with communities and ensure public involvement with the process before the next conference was held.

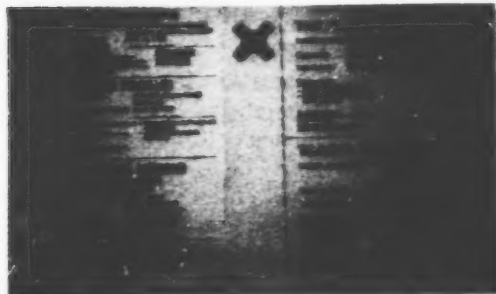
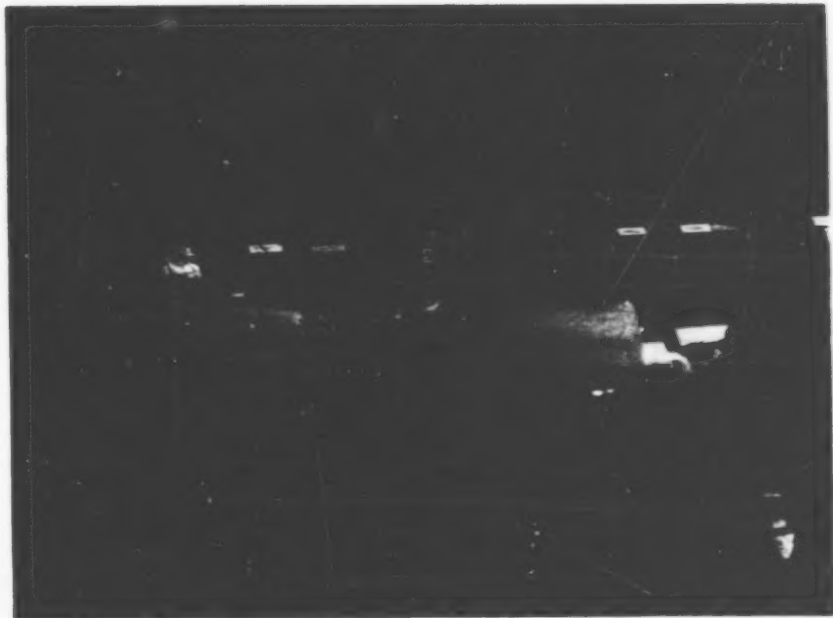
That working group developed a paper comparing the Denendeh Government proposal, which had been the main topic of discussion at the conference, with the Government of the NWT's structure. It was distributed throughout the western NWT. A detailed working paper going into the issues in more depth was prepared for delegates to the second conference.

The second conference, held in Yellowknife Sept. 14-16, reached agreement on a number of key issues. Delegates adopted six principles for constitutional development; agreed that a mechanism to protect aboriginal rights is needed once settlements are reached; agreed to extend residency requirements for voting and seeking office beyond one year to a reasonable, constitutionally-accepted time; and agreed that some form of guaranteed representation for native peoples should be included in any new form of government developed in the western Northwest Territories. Delegates agreed to meet again within six months.

In the meantime, the aboriginal organizations and the Government of the NWT attempted to develop a working relationship. Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Minister James Wah-Shee reported to the Assembly on the meetings during the February session, and representatives of the aboriginal organizations attended the session with him to answer members' questions.

The result of their meetings was the formation of the NWT Constitutional Alliance, which included the Dene Nation, Metis Association of the NWT, Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the NWT. Later in the year, the alliance divided into two sub-groups, the Western Constitutional Forum and the Nunavut Constitutional Forum, which met separately and developed budgets and timetables for their work in creating the constitutional underpinnings for two separate territories.

The Assembly agreed during the February session to endorse the efforts of the alliance and approved a motion



Election official Ruth Stewart is shown counting ballots at Aklavik during the plebiscite on division of the NWT. All languages of the NWT were used on plebiscite information posters. The 2nd western arctic constitutional conference brought delegates together in Yellowknife in September,

1982 (above). Legislators from Canada and other Commonwealth countries met in Yellowknife for the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (below).



recommending that four MLAs be named to sit on the alliance. The four were named during the Inuvik session: Mr. Wah-Shee, Mr. Sibbeston, Dennis Patterson (Frobisher Bay) and Robert MacQuarrie (Yellowknife Centre).

During that discussion, Assembly members passed a motion calling for the immediate appointment of a Minister for Nunavut. At the end of the session, Commissioner Parker named Mr. Patterson as Associate Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development.

Division of the NWT

A plebiscite on division of the Northwest Territories held on April 14, 1982, resulted in 56% of voters favouring dividing the NWT into two jurisdictions.

This was the first plebiscite held in the NWT under the new Plebiscite Ordinance, and it was the first time all NWT residents had been consulted by their government on such a massive scale. All residents of the NWT were enumerated, and all the languages of the NWT were used in the voting.

The plebiscite was the first vote to be administered from within the Territories, under Chief Plebiscite Officer David Hamilton. Normally, the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada administers elections and votes in the NWT.

To be eligible to vote in the plebiscite, voters had to be resident in the NWT for three years.

The results of the plebiscite were officially presented to, and accepted by, the Assembly during the Inuvik session. The Assembly directed that the report should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, all members of the House of Commons and Senate, the Premiers and Attorneys-General of all provinces and the Yukon government leader and Yukon justice minister.

With one abstention, the Assembly passed a motion asking the Government of Canada to divide the NWT and to name a federal boundaries commission to recommend boundaries for a new eastern territory. The motion suggested that this commission should report on its final recommendations in time for consideration at a special session in the spring of 1983.

A motion setting up a Special Committee on Division, including all 22 MLAs in its membership, also was approved at the May session. This committee will be responsible for making recommendations on how existing and future legislation, policies and practices of the Government of the Northwest Territories might be amended or developed to reflect the duality of interests between the eastern and western parts of the NWT. It will also consider possible modifications to budgetary and capital planning to reflect eastern and western interests and prepare for the impact of division. The committee also is authorized to recommend transitional measures in preparation for division.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

The Office of the Clerk provides professional advice on parliamentary procedure to the Speaker, Chairmen of Committees of the Whole and individual MLAs, and serves members' needs in finance, administration, research and public affairs.

In 1982, the office moved to a separate building, now known as the Legislative Assembly building. The new offices include a boardroom for caucus and committee meetings, offices and meeting rooms for MLAs when they are in Yellowknife and a resource library.

A public affairs unit began operation in 1982. Such offices have only recently been set up in legislatures in the United Kingdom, United States and Australia, and few exist anywhere else in Canadian legislatures.

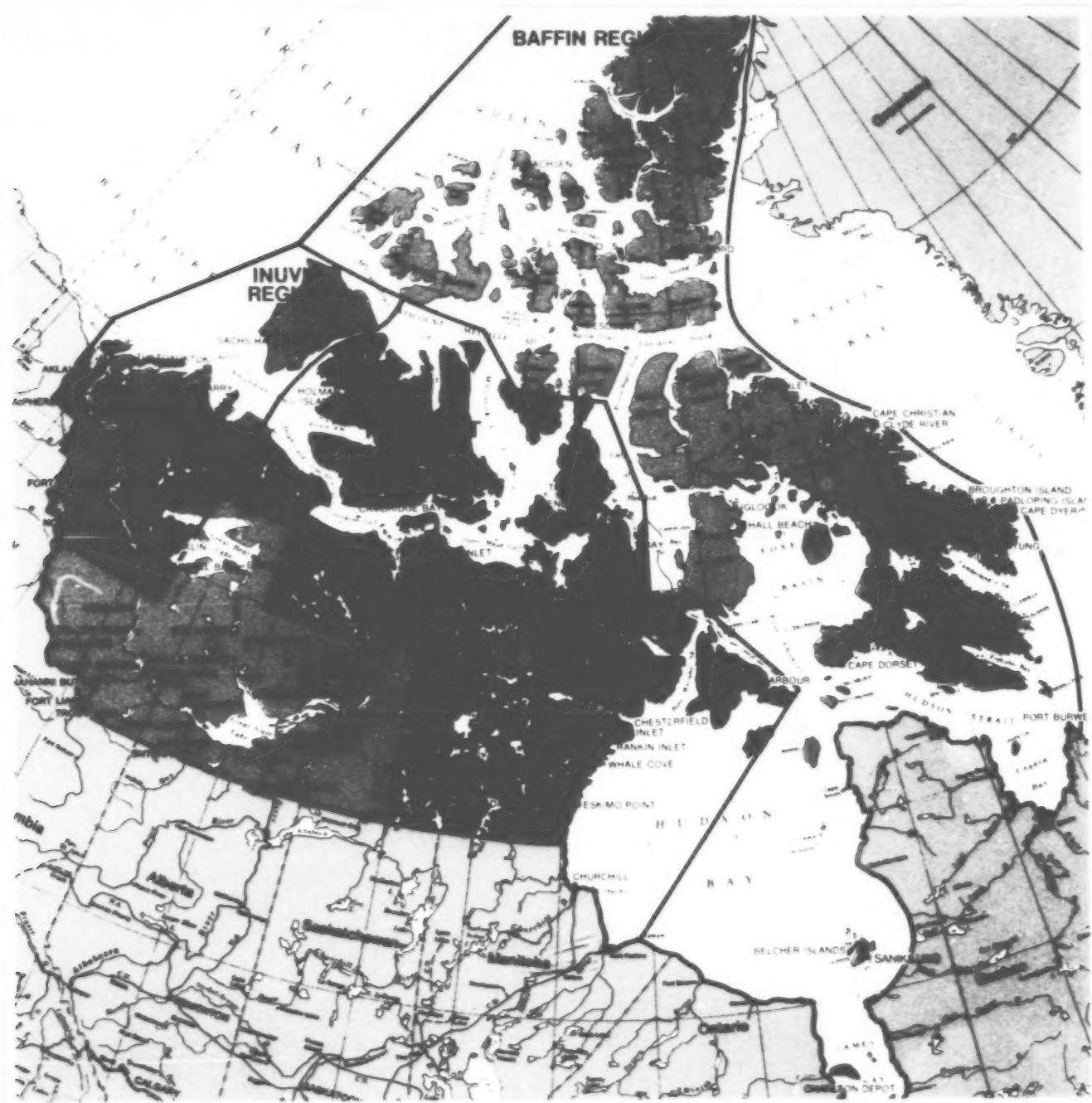
During the year, administrative work was done for the House's many standing and special committees, including the Standing Committee on Finance, the Standing Committee on Legislation, the Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada, the Special Committee on Constitutional Development, the Special Committee on Education and the Special Committee on Division of the NWT.

The Office of the Clerk did extensive organizational work for the 22nd Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and for the first and second Western Arctic Constitutional Conferences sponsored by the Special Committee on Constitutional Development.

The Speaker, the Hon. Donald M. Stewart, and the Clerk, W. H. Remnant, attended the Canadian Regional Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Ottawa in May. Mr. Remnant attended the annual meeting of the Association of Clerks-at-the-Table in Canada held in Alberta in late summer. The editor of Hansard attended the Hansard Association of Canada conference, and the research officer attended the Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians in Canada held in Toronto in the autumn.

Direction of services provided to members by the Office of the Clerk is given by the Members' Services Board, which is chaired by Mr. Speaker Stewart. The Office of the Clerk reports to and takes direction from the Speaker of the Assembly, who answers to the Legislature for the activities of the Clerk's office.

The Northwest Territories Administrative Regions



POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL